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DR. SUN MOBILIZES SOUTH CHINA TROOPS AND WILL FACE YUAN

Action of the Chinese President in Executing General Cheng, His Guest, Rouses Leader of the Revolution

CLASH IS EXPECTED

Demand Is Made on Advisory Council for Impeachment of Yuan Who Is Accused of Plotting a Dictatorship

(By the United Press)
SHANGHAI, China.—Before he left Peking to demand an accounting from President Yuan Shi Kai for the shooting of his friend, General Cheng, and other republican army officers, Dr. Sun Yat Sen left orders here for an immediate mobilization of the military forces in southern China to be used against the President if his explanations should prove unsatisfactory.

The doctor's agents are rushing this work today in their leader's absence and inside of a week, slowly as things move in China, indications are that 200,000 or 300,000 revolutionary veterans will be under arms.

The best informed Chinese here say today there is small doubt of an early clash between the northern forces under President Yuan and the southern under Dr. Sun. Rich Chinese from up country are rushing for safety into foreign Shanghai again. Considerable anti-foreign feeling exists.

Dr. Sun is demanding President Yuan's impeachment by the advisory council, a body without an exact duplicate in any other country, which is made up almost wholly of anti-Yuan men and will undoubtedly do as Sun directs unless Yuan slays or imprisons them.

Yuan is undoubtedly much alarmed. The generals he had slain were invited by him to come into Peking from up-country to talk politics. Though they suspected he was trying to establish a dictatorship they trusted to his safe-conduct for personal safety. After entertaining them royally he suddenly arrested them, had General Cheng and one other shot and sent the others to Hankow to be executed. What has become of them is not known. Vice-President Li Yuan Hung is in charge at Hankow and may not have carried out orders.

The President has declared that the generals were plotting another revolution. This plea having failed he is trying to prove that the slayings were made at the wish of Vice-President Li. The latter, however, repudiates responsibility and is believed by the Chinese.

Yuan has long been a favorite with the northern Chinese who never took much interest in the revolution. The Manchus were overthrown by the southern, who chose Sun Yat Sen for President with his capital at Nanking. Yuan, then premier, refused to agree to the Emperor's abdication unless he was made President instead of Sun. The revolutionists distrusted him, but offered to accept him if he would come to Nanking where he would be surrounded by real republicans. Yuan refused to come. Finally Sun yielded rather than have war between north and south.

Yuan loudly protested loyalty to the republic and friendship for Dr. Sun. Now Dr. Sun says he is executing every republican who stands in the way of his establishment of a dictatorship.

(By the United Press)
TIENSIN.—In order to protect Dr. Sun from assassins, a bodyguard of his friends is being organized to accompany him to Peking.

LIPTON AGAIN TO TRY FOR CUP

(By the United Press)
LONDON.—To arrange for another attempt to lift the America cup, Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to visit the United States in the fall, it was announced today. He will sail about the end of September.

As a world newspaper the Monitor is interesting to newspaper readers anywhere on English-speaking soil, whether near or far you can send the Monitor to some friend or acquaintance who would propably appreciate the courtesy of being introduced to a daily newspaper of the Monitor's stamp.

Why not try it today?

GEN. PEARSON SAYS HE WILL BE PRESENT TO WATCH MARKSMEN

Teams Gather at Wakefield From Many States for Eighth Rifle Contest of New England Association

RHODE ISLAND FIRST

This Entry List Promises to Be Largest in Many Years—Interest in Event Rivals That at Seagirt Next Week

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Hardly had the marksmen begun to gather here today from all parts of the country for the beginning of the eighth annual shoot of the New England Rifle Association on the Bay State rifle range before Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson appeared and declared that he would be present every day of the meet as representative of the state military forces.

Never before has the state been officially represented by high officials at more than one day of the meet, usually the last. Governor Foss has said he will attend Wednesday for the all-American shoot and Friday for the New England interstate. This afternoon the riflemen are fixing their tents, and all are putting in a little practice at the targets.

With the arrival at noon today of the Rhode Island state team, the first of the New England teams were on the grounds and Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine marksmen are expected early this afternoon, while the team from New Jersey will arrive early tomorrow morning.

The entry list this year promises to be one of the largest the association has ever had and the importance of the All-America match has caused country-wide interest to be taken in it which, aside from the national match at Seagirt, N. J., next week, will be the largest held this season in the United States.

The first team match will be called tomorrow afternoon, it being the tyro team contest for the bronze medal and cash prize offered by Brig. Gen. Charles Pfaff, M. V. M., retired.

One of the most interesting individual matches will be the Berwick match at the 1000-yard range, which opens tomorrow morning and for which there are 17 prizes.

Of the long list of prizes and trophies which are displayed at the clubhouse none is attracting so much attention as the Hayden trophy for the all-America match, the three-foot model of an American Indian done in bronze by Cyrus S. Dallin.

The schedule of events as they will be shot during the week is as follows:

Tuesday—9:30 a. m. No. 10. Berwick intermediate match, 1000 yards, 1 p. m. No. 2. Tyro Co. team match, 1300 yards, 1 p. m. No. 13. Winchester match, 1000 yards, 3:30 p. m. No. 11. Cushing match, 800 yards, 2 p. m. No. 7. Quimby match, 600 yards.

Wednesday—8:30 a. m. No. 5, 200-yard stage Hayden match; 8:30 a. m. No. 3, Baneroff match; 9 a. m. No. 20, small bore rifle team match; 9 a. m. No. 14, Vaughn match, novice 200 yards; 10:30 a. m. No. 5, 600-yard stage Hayden match; 1:30 p. m. No. 5, 800-yard stage Hayden match; 1:30 p. m. No. 23, individual small-bore rifle; 4 p. m. No. 5, 1000-yard stage Hayden match.

Thursday—8:30 a. m. No. 16, tanner match, intermediate 600 yards; 9 a. m. No. 8, McLane match, 500 yards; 9 a. m. No. 6, Governor Bass match; 1 p. m. No. 1, first corps cadets M. V. M. match; 2 p. m. No. 12, General Abbot match, 200 yards surprise; 4 p. m. No. 9, Essex county match; 4 p. m. No. 15, Shuman match, 500 yards.

Friday—8:30 a. m. 600-yard stage New England interstate match; 9 a. m. No. 21, small-bore rifle junior team match; 12:30 p. m. 1000-yard stage New England interstate match; 1 p. m. No. 22, individual small-bore rifle junior match; 4 p. m. 200-yard stage New England interstate match.

Saturday—8:30 a. m. skirmish run, New England interstate match.

Association's Secretary
Who Predicts Success
of Marksmen's Match



MAJ. JOHN M. PORTAL

SALEM CITY LEAGUE PREPARES CODE FOR TENEMENT HOUSES

SALEM, Mass.—Sub-committee of the Civic League of Salem and the Associated Charities has prepared a draft of a tenement house code and building regulations which has been sent to the special committee of city council members and citizens, now engaged in preparing a new set of building regulations for the city.

An investigation in 1911 by experts under the direction of the associated charities and civic league of the city disclosed need for reform.

These organizations secured from the state legislature this year the passage of a general law authorizing cities and towns to pass building ordinances for the prevention of fires and requiring better conditions in tenement house construction.

Some of the features of the proposed code are as follows: Only 60 per cent of a lot may be covered by a tenement building except on a corner where 71 per cent coverage is allowed. No building shall be higher than the width of the street on which it stands, unless set back from the street line a distance equal to the excess of such height. No tenement houses of more than three stories shall be built except of fire proof materials. No room shall contain less than 90 square feet and every tenement must have a least one room containing 150 square feet floor space. A total window area of at least one eighth of the floor space, is required.

The code also deals with the fire escapes to be provided, entrances, water supply and plumbing.

The code, it is said, is intended to apply to future buildings, not to structures now standing.

QUINCY'S TAX RATE INCREASED BY \$2.50; HIGHEST IN HISTORY

QUINCY, Mass.—Assessors this morning announced the tax rate for 1912 at \$22 on \$1000, an increase of \$2.50 over that of 1911. The rate is the highest in the history of the city.

The valuation of the city sustained a loss this year of \$1,700,000, owing to certain heavy taxpayers leaving.

The municipal current expenses are \$413,110, city sewer less receipts \$36,300, city debt \$157,943, interest city debt \$27,990, street improvement debt \$5300, interest street improvement debt \$2275, park debt \$2000, interest park debt \$900, interest temporary loans \$15,000, state tax \$49,375, county tax \$21,996, south metropolitan sewer \$29,944, metropolitan parks \$21,503, metropolitan water less receipts \$21,716, state highway tax \$133, Chelsea river basin \$2373, total \$805,592.

The valuation is, personal estate, \$6,231,425, real estate \$28,869,650, bank stock \$273,840, total \$35,376,715.

SOLDIERS' HOME INQUIRY ORDERED

WASHINGTON.—Senator Works' resolution providing for an investigation of the National Soldiers Home at Santa Monica, Cal., was adopted by the Senate today.

Senator Works' resolution was based on a charge that veterans in the home were not receiving proper treatment.

VETERANS ARE PAID OVERDUE PENSIONS; \$9,000,000 SENT OUT

Nearly \$5000 was sent out to pensioners in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut today by A. J. Hoitt, pension agent at the postoffice building, in payment of pensions overdue as a result of the deadlock between the House and Senate over the \$160,000,000 pension appropriation bill. Checks have been sent to nearly 200 veterans. The naval men paid from the local office are scattered over New England, but the delay with the bill did not affect them.

Nearly all of the sums were small, a large proportion being only \$3 or \$4. This was because many had been paid before June and were not due to receive their next quarterly pension until August. Some of the veterans have had to wait since June, others since July and several since the beginning of August.

Telegrams authorizing the payment of about \$9,000,000 overdue pensions to 200,000 government pensioners were sent by the United States pension office at Washington to pension agencies at Indianapolis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; New York city, Philadelphia and Topeka, Kan. These pensions should have been paid on Aug. 4. Many of the veterans are entirely dependent on their pensions and delay in receiving their money has caused considerable inconvenience. Appeals were received at the pension bureau. Just as soon as the telegrams reached the agencies checks were mailed out.

MAYOR WOULD BRING FARM PRODUCTS INTO BOSTON BY TROLLEY

Mayor Fitzgerald will ask various organizations interested in the reduction of the price of food to consider the question of establishing stations, whence farmers can ship their goods into Boston by trolley for sale in the proposed new municipal market. He is certain that agricultural products could be brought from all parts of New England, if these stations were erected, and sold much cheaper than at present.

The mayor said: "It has been my idea for years that vegetables, particularly potatoes and apples, were going to waste in years when they were plentiful. Now that the trolley lines in New England run into every part of the country, there should be no excuse for this because some means should be provided to get these articles into the hands of the consumers.

"The property owned by the city near the North station seems to me admirably suited for a market place where these goods can be handled effectively. The land there is available so that the trolley cars can come in from every part of the New England country.

"Stations could be erected along different trolley lines, where farmers could bring their goods for shipment to the market place in Boston and the city arrange for these goods to be sold at private sale or auction to the middle class at a minimum cost to both producer and consumer.

"I intend to talk with representatives of different organizations interested in the reduction of the cost of foodstuffs, and will ask the labor organizations, the members of the Consumers League and other persons interested in the public welfare, to take an interest in this problem and to aid in developing it to the best possible advantage."

CUSTOMS APPRAISING METHODS OF BOSTON MAY BE MADE MODEL

Inspection of appraising methods at this port is to be made by Secretary of the Treasury MacVegh's new customs appraisal reform commission when the members meet in Boston Sept. 1.

Not since 1799, when the act establishing the customs districts was passed, had any general legislation upon this subject been enacted, until November of last year, when marked changes were made.

Many of the best methods employed in Boston are expected to be incorporated in the new program.

NICARAGUAN REBELS SAID TO GAIN POWER

WASHINGTON.—According to state department advices the Nicaraguan revolution is increasing in strength. There has been an uprising at Leon and an attack on the seaport of Corinto is expected.

SENATE AND HOUSE CONFEREES AGREE ON ONE BATTLESHIP

Long Deadlock in Navy Bill Ends When Upper Branch Consents to Measure Which Carries \$15,000,000 Craft

SESSION IS BRIEF

Congress Will Try to Finish Its Work on Important Subjects and Adjourn by End of This Week

WASHINGTON.—Senate and House conferees today agreed to compromise on one \$15,000,000 battleship in the naval appropriation bill, paving the way for termination of the long deadlock on that measure.

The Senate conferees who have stood for two dreadnoughts accepted the compromise at a brief session today. The one ship will not be a superdreadnought, as originally planned.

Representative Padgett, one of the conferees, said that provisions for six submarines, a \$1,000,000 wireless system, embracing Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines, building of two colliers and an

(Continued on page five, column five)

FRANCE SAID TO SEE SPANISH HOSTILITY

(By the United Press)
PARIS.—Franco-Spanish foreign office communications today indicate strained relations, it is said on good authority, because the Moors in Spain's sphere of influence repudiate Mulai Youssef, just proclaimed Sultan under French auspices as successor to Mulai Hafid, resigned.

The French government is said to believe they are being encouraged by Madrid. In addition several rebellious chiefs whom the French had defeated are in the field again after having been permitted to reorganize their forces in the Spanish zone.

CANAL BOND ISSUES STOPPED FOR PRESENT

WASHINGTON.—No further issue of Panama canal bonds will be made during the Taft administration, it was announced at the treasury department today. There is now \$100,000,000 in cash on hand and this is believed to be sufficient to meet all expenditures.

The total cost of the canal is expected to be about \$150,000,000 and the total amount expended to date has been \$280,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL JOIN IN EXPOSITION

(By the United Press)
LONDON.—The foreign office notified the United States embassy today that the British government accepts "in principle" the invitation to participate in the Panama canal exposition. A formal acceptance is delayed, however, until the Panama commission has been consulted concerning the space available.

DECLARES MADERO IS POWERLESS TO GOVERN

WASHINGTON.—Senator Fall of New Mexico replied in the Senate today to the charges of President Madero of Mexico that he was responsible for the continuance of the revolution through encouraging the rebel general, Orozco. Senator Fall declared the charges "ridiculous." The senator insisted that he had sources of information bearing on Mexican conditions superior to those of the state department and declared that Madero was unable to cope with the situation.

"I do not think that present conditions in Mexico can last much longer in justice to American citizens or humanity in general," he asserted. "Madero has gone farther than he intended."

Senator Culberson read a telegram from Secretary Knox of the state department declaring that the Mexican government had been notified that it was expected to protect adequately American citizens and property and that the situation was expected to improve.

Fall declared that if the United States had recognized Orozco's belligerency there would have been no necessity for the rebels looting stores and smuggling munitions of war. Orozco, he insisted, had 13,000 well-armed and equipped troops.

Senator Culberson declared that recognition of the rebels would have prolonged the insurrection. He asserted that there was no justification for intervention.

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Because small bands of Zapatistas appeared near the capital last week, the government on Sunday sent mounted police patrols to the adjoining territory. Two small columns will be used on provost guard duty.

EL PASO, Tex.—Rebels under General Alvarez evacuated Palomas opposite Columbus, N. M., for the second time, the force of 300 moving east to join Colonel Alinis' force. No rebels are now in the Casas Grandes country and federals have moved toward Juarez. The rebels at Palomas may try to join Orozco who is said to be near Ojinaga on the eastern border of Chihuahua.

COURT OF COMMERCE ENDED IN NEW BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON.—Despite President Taft's veto message announcing that he disapproved the legislative bill because of the provision abolishing the commerce court, the Senate this afternoon passed the revised bill with the abolition of the court included. The amended bill does not include the seven-year term for civil service employees.

An amendment by Senator Overman of North Carolina, cutting off all appropriations for the court was adopted 35 to 23.

The vote followed a long discussion as to the President's previous veto of the bill. Senator Overman insisted that President Taft would not again disapprove the measure. Senator Warren of Wyoming declared that he would and predicted a continuous session of Congress.

HOUSE FOR LATEST IN FLAGS—48 STARS

WASHINGTON.—"Give us an up-to-date flag," was the appeal voiced today to the House by James R. Mann, minority leader. He criticized the failure of the House to provide new flags on July 1, containing 48 stars, including the stars for the new states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Even on the flag over the speaker's desk, there are only 45 stars," he declared. "Above the capital the old 48-star flag flies. The House adopted Mr. Mann's resolution to order 48-star flags.

HOUSE KEEPS POWER SITES FROM TRUSTS

WASHINGTON.—A dozen bills on the House calendar to permit waterpower development by private concerns were defeated today. Opponents of the "waterpower trust," led by Representatives Ralphy and Foster of Illinois, had the bills stricken from the calendar. Among the measures defeated, temporarily at least, was the omnibus bill reported by the House interstate commerce committee, which included wholesale grants of power and dam sites.

CLINTON W. HOWARD HANFORD SUCCESSOR

WASHINGTON.—President Taft this afternoon nominated Clinton W. Howard of Bellingham, Washington, to be United States judge for the western district of Washington, succeeding Judge Hanford, who resigned under impeachment investigation. Howard's selection was endorsed by both senators from Washington.

ROUTE DEFINED FOR BOSTON & EASTERN

An order fixing the route of the Boston & Eastern electric railroad through the city of Lynn was issued today by the board of railroad commissioners. The route is that which has been known as the tunnel route under Lynn common. This finishes the last link in the proposed road and the promoters may now apply for a certificate of incorporation.

SENATORS DEBATE PRESIDENT'S TERM

WASHINGTON.—Change of the presidential term to six years was debated at length in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Cummins of Iowa advocated the measure and laid particular stress on the proviso against any second term.

"The office of President," Mr. Cummins said, "should be free from influence and coercion. There should be no incentive to seek continuance in power. The President should be free to perform his duty, having no thought other than to enforce the laws and contribute to the welfare of the people."

That the Elevated has evaded the point at issue and that he will consequently endeavor to bring the strike cases within the letter of the order of the state board, are statements made in the letter from Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier to Fred E. Snow, attorney for the company, today. The district attorney says he wrote the company in behalf of men against whom a case cannot be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, asking that they be accepted for service. The company has avoided the issue, he says. In his letter to the district attorney Mr. Snow says:

"The company desires to cooperate with you, so far as it may properly do so, to remove at least some of the difficulties of the existing situation. The company does not believe that any of the strikers should be taken back and placed in control of its cars when there is reasonable ground to believe that they have been guilty of violence, endangering not only the employees of the company but also passengers."

"The state board of arbitration has, however, required the company to take such men back if they are acquitted by the superior court. The company will, of course, comply with that decision, but it does not feel justified in agreeing to take any one of the men back who have been convicted of violence by the lower court, except so far as it is actually required to do so by the terms of the decision of the state board."

"I am informed, however, that there are a very large number of cases where strikers have been convicted in the lower courts of a breach of the peace, and there was no accompanying violence or damage to persons or property."

"The company thinks that these cases stand very differently to those above referred to, and if upon an examination of the facts in any of these cases you are of opinion that individual cases should not be tried, but should be either non-prossed or placed on file, the company will take back such men on the same basis as if they had been acquitted."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CRITICIZES ATTITUDE OF 'L' TOWARD MEN

Mr. Pelletier Sends Letter to Frederick Snow, Counsel for Railway, Saying Issue Has Been Evaded

WILL AID INNOCENT

County Prosecutor Declares Company Adjudges Some Men Disturbers Who Have a Legal Right to Jobs

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(Continued on page five, column three)

TROLLEY OFFICIAL POINTS TO PASS BOON AT WAGE HEARING

The special board of arbitration which is to settle the wage dispute between the Worcester and Springfield street railway companies and their employees continued its investigations at the State House today. Attorney Charles W. Rosworth, representing the companies, continuing his presentation of evidence in support of his contention that an increase in wages is unwarranted at the present time.

General Manager Page of the Worcester company testified that both companies allow their men to have free transportation over their own lines, whether in uniform or not. This privilege allows the men to live at considerable distances from their work, and because of it they are able to get cheaper rents. Many of the men, he testified, have established homes in the suburbs, where they maintain small gardens.

Attorney William B. Fitzgerald, representing the men, claimed that free transportation was given the men as a voluntary act on the part of the company, and was never intended to be considered as in lieu of increased compensation.

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NEW SERIES OF SHELburne ESSAYS GIVES SOME ADMIRABLE DISCUSSIONS

Paul Elmore More in this Group Deals With Victorian Literature, Criticism and Recent Writers

REVIEWER'S WORK

IN 1894 a candid observer of British society described that limited world as having "little power of discriminating between the best and second best." "The highways and byways of literature," he said, "were given up, so to speak, to the literary bicyclist, who travels in a costume peculiar to himself, and considers the landscape all his own. Expressions of violence are employed to describe commonplace emotions." "Toward individuals," he added, "we practice the same indistinctness of judgment, the same indifference to proportion. We pursue successful men and women to their down-falling and uprising, we enjoy the descriptions of their household furniture. Memorials are erected to every one who will only depart in the odor of respectability. We write long biographies of Nobody and we celebrate the centenary of Nothing."

In this caustic utterance of Lord Bowen was reflected a sentiment of dissatisfaction with the fluid state of thought and life, with the unauthoritative and commonplace literature of the period, a dissatisfaction not confined to British onlookers by any means; for the same phenomena were then visible elsewhere in Europe and also in America and still are. In an insurgent era, typified and registered in the "feminist" movement, in socialism—real and pseudo—in disintegration of historic political parties and in the challenge of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat, of the ecclesiastic by the secularist, it is not likely that literature, which records the human movement, will fail to take on aspects of individualism. Along with pragmatic philosophy, eclectic theology, opportunist statecraft and personal codes of morality, naturally goes a literature that is confessedly indifferent to aught that is not contemporary. For it there is no standard or ideal of the past with which it is at all necessary to take account. "Write, be popular, for tomorrow you will be forgotten," seems to be its guiding maxim.

Obviously at such a time it is not likely that the art of literary criticism will be highly rated, nor the trained appraiser of books and men reckoned as of much account nor his words generally heeded when he speaks. Consequently, though there are competent exponents of this highly desirable art, busy today in western Europe and in America, surely it will not be claimed by the most optimistic champion of the present era that they speak with anything like the finality of judgment of their predecessors. The fault is not with them, but with the age in which they have to work.

To illustrate. Here is the seventh series of Shelburne Essays (G. P. Putnam's Sons) by Paul Elmore More, editor of the Nation, with admirable discussions of Victorian Literature, Criticism, Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson, William Morris, William James, T. B. Aldrich, G. Lowes, Dickinson have an objective quality unspiced by egoistic subjectivism, and they recall the reader to Matthew Arnold's dictum that "the great art of criticism is to get one's self out of the way and to let humanity decide."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudiville.
MAJESTIC—"The Million."
PARK—May Robson.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Greyhound."
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Just Like John."
GAIETY—"The Rose Maid."
HAMILTON—"The Rose Maid."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
MANHATTAN—"Madam X."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudiville.

full learning—within limited fields. But it needs besides a world-view and acquaintance with humanity's moral and religious achievements and ideals if it is to be criticism with permanent and far-reaching effects. Where a critic has this equipment he will discuss Shelley, Walter Pater, Oscar Wilde and Matthew Arnold somewhat after the fashion of this author in this book. A man who knows past paganism will not fail to find present evidence of it. To a critic who knows Greek philosophy and Hindu metaphysics the claims of William James and Bergson to originality must often seem amusing in the light of teachings clearly defined centuries ago, which to be sure can be restated but not newly discovered.

It is in this respect that Mr. More especially satisfied many American readers who for other reasons might go to Brownell or Woodberry for the final word on a book or stylist. There is a length of vista to his outlook over life, past and future, a concern with the ethos of things, a rejection as ephemeral of what to a shorter-sighted man might seem permanent, which give effect to his dicta.

But he probably is less known to his countrymen than minor critics of an earlier time who were fortunate enough to have lived when authority counted for more and critics and reviewers had more weight of influence than they do now.

For both life and literature today the way of salvation, according to Mr. More, lies "in recognition of some superior guiding and dividing law of just rule and right subordination and in the perception of something permanent within the flux." Men of letters, as well as men of affairs, need once more to standardize their thought and their output. They must fight both pragmatism and vague idealism and stand for "the true quality of the one and the many, the absolute and the relative, the permanent and the mutable," and do it knowing that they must suffer penalties of isolation and unpopularity because of nonconformity with the intellectual fashion of the time. One defect in attitude of the present age toward literary criticism was expressed by no less a man than Leslie Stephen when he said that a first rate critic was inferior to a second rate original writer; a judgment expressed because of a certain parasitical aspect which criticism had in his eyes. This is true if the critic produce only a "monochromatic wash of indiscriminate praise." Of a renowned American critic of this type, E. L. Godkin once said: "His heart was too much for his brains." Equally useless is the kind of criticism that is studiously and abidingly cynical and mordant, the kind that Sir John Crabtree in Stevenson's "Prince Otto," boasted of to the prince, when he said "Rotten eggs is the burden of my song." Of such criticism a perfect illustration in British journalism is the Saturday Review when commenting upon things American.

But there is a constructive, synthetic, judicious, illuminating criticism of literature which achieves the plane of greatness and of parity with creative work, so that to quote Brandes—the critic comes to "understand people who do not understand each other; he builds up bridges over the gulfs that separate peoples from each other; he is the true engineer of the spiritual life. As he builds, so he clears ways and plants hedges and torches on the way. It is not faith that moves mountains, it is criticism that moves them—all the mountains of antiquated faith, of superstitions, and dead tradition."

While these essays of Mr. More, like those of earlier volumes in the series, bear the evidence of having first been attuned to the ears of readers of a daily journal—albeit of high quality—they have the benefit of a careful revision. There is nothing quite like the series extant in American literary criticism. Lowell, Norton, Whipple, Curtis, Howells, all save the last essayists of an earlier day—did much of their best work as contributing editors to journals whose fates they controlled. But no one of them left so large and consistent a body of criticism, cast in essay form, to his credit, or so steadfastly adhered to a specific function as a man of letters.

By a recent ruling of the United States treasury department books imported in sheets in editions are to be appraised for duty at cost, not including royalty charges.

British exports of books to Australia now exceed those to the United States. Australia imports annually more than \$250,000 worth of publications from the United States.

A posthumous tale, "The White Shield," by Myrtle Reed, will be seized upon by the large constituency she had created.

Mitchell Kennerly of New York is to issue a volume of original verse each month during the coming year.

A Zola dictionary, by J. G. Patterson, is announced. Cui bono?

Mountain climbers will await with eagerness the official record of the Duke of Abruzzi's climb of the Karakoram range in the Himalayas. Photographs by Sella will adorn it.

A life of William II, the German Emperor, and a study of the rise of the German world-empire, written by G. H. Parris, an English journalist and student of contemporary history, will appear this autumn. Henry Holt & Co. will publish the American edition.

The American Free Trade League, with headquarters at 6 Beacon street, Boston, is issuing a manual compiled by Roger Sherman Hoar, which will be useful for disputants, whether journalistic or forensic. It is annotated according to the West key number system.

Hauptmann's story "Atlantis," which has been running serially in the Twentieth Century Magazine, is to be published soon by B. W. Huebner. The same publisher is about to issue the authorized American edition of a translation of this German dramatist's plays, edited by Ludwig Lewisohn.

Henry C. Shelley, now of London, but well known in Boston and San Francisco as a source of information on matters literary, will soon issue through L. C. Page & Co. a book on old Paris.

Both educators and parents will be purchasers of the book "Why Go to

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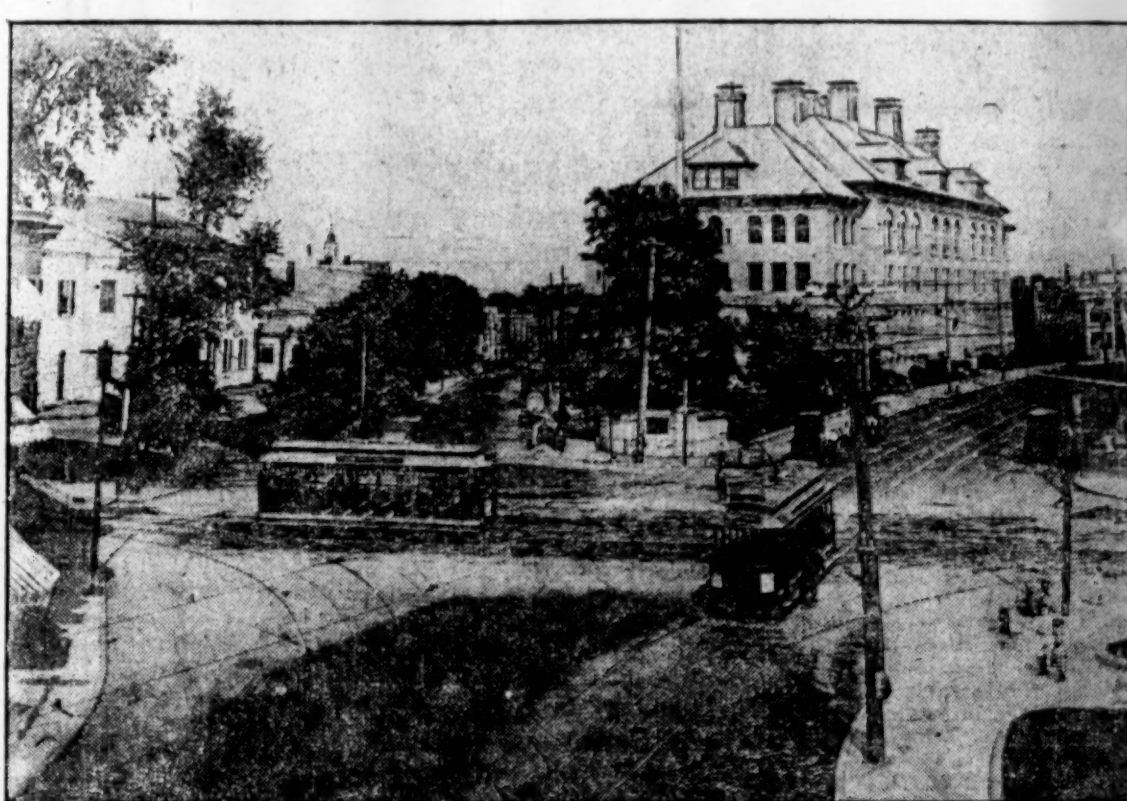
Both educators and parents will be purchasers of the book "Why Go to

Alert to take advantage of the times, the publishers of Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" are issuing a new and much more elaborately illustrated edition.

William Dana Orcutt's new novel, "The Moth," will disclose his power in dealing with aspects of the "feminist" movement in contemporary New England.

The Ingersoll lecture on immortality, annually given at Harvard University, this year will have the theme "Intimations in Immortality in the Sonnets of Shakespeare." Prof. George Herbert

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Codman square, Dorchester, formed by junction of Talbot avenue, Washington, Norfolk and Center streets—Named for George F. Codman

Palmer will give it. Conditions of the foundation compel immediate publication of these lectures. Most of them have had London as well as Boston editions.

Prof. E. C. Moore of Harvard University issues this season a substantial and scholarly work on "Protestant Thought Since Kant."

The probated estate of the late Justin McCarthy amounting to only \$2300, the British government has granted an annual pension of \$350 to his daughter.

"How to Get Your Pay Raised," a book announced for autumn publication by A. C. McClurg & Co., will embody the opinions of a large group of business and professional men as well as the views of its author, N. C. Fowler, Jr., whose previous books on business problems have been useful to readers.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"Azalea"—By Elia W. Peattie. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Company. The scene of this story is laid in the Blue Ridge mountains, and the main characters are simple mountain folk who take into their home a lonely waif whose name, Azalea, seems appropriate to the girl's flower-like nature. The plot, though dealing with a succession of rather unusual events, is entirely plausible, and will hold the reader's interest to the last page. The atmosphere of the whole story is most refreshing, and Ma McBride's questioning faith a veritable inspiration. "Keep your heart full of God's light and of God's love, and nothing can really harm you," was her wordy preventive, and this attitude, together with a heart at all times loving and warmly sincere, will doubtless win for her a place in many a reader's affections not unlike that held by Mrs. Wiggs.

"Scuffles"—By Sally Nelson Robins. New York. The Alice Harriman Company. The opening sentence of this very human story states: "A scuffle is one who struggles to keep that station in life in which God has placed her, but from which man essays to oust her." This particular scuffle is a Virginia widow with four small children. She tells with grim frankness of her long struggle to earn a livelihood for her family and to gain what she felt was her right place in society. The book will provoke both tears and laughter, and will make a strong appeal to lovers of realism.

"Blue Bonnet's Ranch Party"—By Caroline E. Jacobs and Edyth E. Read. Boston. L. C. Page. In this sequel to "A Texas Blue Bonnet" the authors have given a breezy and charming portrayal of Blue Bonnet's return to Texas in company with four of the We Are Sevens who find their lengthy stay in the Lone Star state the most delightful experience they have ever had. The book fairly bubbles with harmless jollity and at the same time is not

Dorchester is perhaps more strictly a residential district than any other section of Boston and is especially well equipped with schools. Outside the Fenway group there is hardly a better school building in the city than the high school building near Codman square.

This square is formed by the junction of Talbot avenue, Washington, Norfolk and Center streets, and is an important transit point. It was named in 1900 in

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

One of the last boats to come through the Dardanelles before the bombardment, there by the Italians was a ship loaded with a large consignment of oriental rugs for Boston. Unusual conditions had prevailed in the rug market at Constantinople for some time. The Dardanelles had been closed by the Turkish government as a protection against the invasion of Italy, yet boats were arriving daily from the Black sea with cargoes of rugs and other merchandise from Persia, Central Asia and the Caucasus and discharging them at the wharves. With little prospect of transporting them safely, if at all, there was little market for them and prices dropped. Not deterred by this condition, the buyer of Chandler & Co. of this city made large purchases, taking advantage of the low prices and disregarding the risk of transporting his purchases. They were loaded on board a ship and cleared the disputed waters before hostilities began.

These rugs go on sale in Boston today at prices much below those asked in ordinary times. They were bought in bales and include some of the most choice weaves, patterns and colorings. They are in all the sizes that are most in demand, from those so small that they are known as mats and are to be used as chair and table covers to extra large ones for the drawing room, living room or library. For the hall are a number of antique Persian rugs of rich coloring. Several Mahal room rugs are in deep Persian blues and reds, and Serape and Anatolian rugs with rose grounds come in light effects for the drawing and reception rooms and darker ones for the library and living room. Persian, Turkish

and Indian rugs, large Persian carpets, Khiva and Afghan, Royal Kermanshahs, antique stripe Amritsars, Feraghan Persians, Persian Gorevans and Kuristan carpets are shown in the large sizes and handsome coloring and patterns.

Among the smaller rugs are Hamadan and camel's hair. They are unusually close woven, some with solid grounds of natural camel's hair, harmonizing with the brown and tan shades in demand for decoration, and others in dull rose shades, blues and ivory. As they possess a wearing quality superior to all other oriental rugs, Kurdsians and Moais are much sought, particularly when they are to be subjected to hard wear. They have deep blue and rich red grounds suitable for living room and library. Kabisans, Shirvans, Daghestans, Guenjes, and Kazaks are others of the rugs in the medium sizes. Some of the Guenjes, Kabisans and Kazaks are unusually soft and lustrous. Among them are some genuine antiques.

Only 10 days more and then the bargains now obtainable at Browning, King & Co.'s will be a thing of the past. The August clearance sale is on in full force. All the present stock has been marked down with the purpose of disposing of it within the next few days. Among the especially good things to be obtained is a special line of custom-made suits built from suit ends in the custom department, left over from this season's selling. The suits are now selling practically for half what they would have early in the season. Fine silk shirts, starched shirts and neckwear opportunities are worth examining. Equally strong markdowns have been made on

"Suggestions for the Spiritual Life"—By Prof. George L. Raymond, L. H. D. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Company. A series of essays addressed originally to college men, but containing much that should prove helpful to others interested in individual religious growth. The topics discussed are such as "Carnal and Spiritual Mindfulness," "Love, the Criterion of Christian Discipleship," "Uncommon Opportunities in Common Occupations" and "A Kind Heart, the Condition of a Courageous Life."

USE Franklins ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

BOOKS ON FARMING AND GARDENING W. B. Clarke Co. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

honor of George F. Codman, who left \$400,000 to the city for the maintenance of public parks.

The second church, which stands in the square, has long been a landmark, for its white steeple for many years could have been seen for long distances across the hilly farms that made up Dorchester. This and the first church on Meeting House hill were the only churches in the section up to 70 years ago, when the change to a residential district began.

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boys' things. Washable suits can be picked up for very little.

Browning, King & Co.'s stores are at 407, 409 and 411 Washington street.

A manufacturer's sale of brass beds now going on at the Gilchrist Co.'s affords an opportunity to obtain a good brass bed at about half the usual price. The beds are in different patterns and of varying values, making it possible to select a design that will harmonize with any furniture with which it is wished to place it, or to carry out some particular idea of room decoration. The brass beds seem particularly adapted to summer homes, and to small rooms at all seasons of the year, for they give a sense of airiness and are not so cumbersome as the bed of wood is liable to be in small quarters. Many persons prefer the brass bed at all times, maintaining that it is more sanitary.

Mail and phone orders will be given prompt attention.

Shopping by mail is a privilege and opportunity extended to everybody by the Jordan Marsh Company. Its mail order and telephone departments have been carefully organized, so that an order coming in from outside will receive as close attention as if the shopper were present in person to go from counter to counter. In this way women—and men, too—who are far away from commercial centers can send to town for what they want and be sure of getting their money's worth, as well as the latest ideas as to style, pattern, color and material. A lady living in a little southern town one day saw something that had been purchased of the Jordan Marsh Company in Boston, and was told that she could have one like it merely by sending an order by mail. It seemed like a wonderful thing to do, but the order was sent, the article came, and it has been a means of connecting that woman with the great northern city ever since. If she wants anything she cannot get, or does not want to get, in her own neighborhood she sends to Jordan Marsh for it and never has she been disappointed in the returns. She is a steady customer of the store now.

Regular local patrons of the store going away for the summer find it a convenience to send in for whatever may be needed before their return to town, whether it be a new gown, to match a yard of embroidery, a glass berry set, or pots and pans for the kitchen. Free delivery over certain small amounts is made to customers throughout New England.

Actual savings of from one quarter to one third on the original prices are to be made on all suits purchased at Richardson's at any time during the remainder of this month. All the suits in stock have been divided into three groups, each of which is marked at a uniform price. The suits are of light weight, suitable for spring and summer wear, and include the cuts, patterns and materials most in vogue this season.

The William H. Richardson & Co. Inc., has its store at 388 Washington street.

AMUSEMENTS

Eastern Steamship Corporation

All Day on the Ocean
To PORTLAND, Me.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

At 9 A. M. from Central Wharf
Due Portland 4 P. M.

No Other Trip From Boston Like This
Complete Wireless Equipment

Governor Dingley and Governor Cobb
Day Trips From Portland 8 A. M.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Fare One Way, \$1.25. Round Trip \$2.00.

Night service from Boston 7 P. M. Week
Days and Sundays. From Portland 7 P. M.
Week Days; 8 P. M. Sundays.

Tickets and State Rooms at Wharf Offices;
also Tourist Offices on Washington Street.

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours

From Hotel Brunswick

Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth,

Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tour.

50-mile tour, \$2.50. Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Quicker tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. 4122.

Gloucester & "North Shore"

Gloucester—"Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North State Street Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated Station, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M., leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M. Sundays and holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M., leave Gloucester at 2:15 P. M. Good music, for sea view, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. 4122.

Follow The BLUE FLAG

To NORUMBEGA

Opens Daily 10 A. M.

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Opens Daily 10 A. M.

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To NORUMBEGA

Opens Daily 10 A. M.

TWO DOUBLES TEAMS

BASEBALL **TUESDAY**
At 3:15
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
FENWAY PARK Jersey and
Landowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's,
Washington St.

While it may be conceded that the final of the championship cannot be decided worthily in less than two rounds, yet, in my opinion, one round of 18 holes ought to provide a sufficiently searching test of golf so far as the other rounds are concerned. I am on the side of those

MORE ATHLETES RETURN
NEW YORK—More than a score of Olympic athletes arrived here yesterday on the liner St. Paul. The arrivals included Harry S. Babcock, who won the pole vault; George L. Horine of San Francisco, the record high jumper, and Frank J. Coyle of Chicago.

Devogt has batted .309 this season and has stolen 77 bases in the 100 games he has played. Devogt's batting average so far this year is .277.

Speaker and Cobb both fell off in their batting last week. Cobb still leads with .415 and Speaker comes second with .389. Jackson closed up on Speaker and is now third with .383.

Walker and Rector. He was Canadian champion for a number of years and had records of 9 4-5s for the 100-yard and 21 4-5s for the 220-yard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities

PAWTUCKET MAN IS BUILDING UP A GREAT POWER PLANT IN TEXAS

Dallas Company Expends More Than \$600,000 in Making Improvements Under J. J. Markham

GRADUAL PROCESS

DALLAS, Tex.—More than \$600,000 during the last three years has been expended by the Dallas Electric Light and Power Company in practically rebuilding its power plant in this city, to keep pace with the increased population and providing for the future. Not an inconsiderable portion of this is being utilized in preparing for the early requirements of power for the interurban line to Waxahachie, which line is now approaching completion.

The rebuilding and increased efficiency of the Dallas plant began with the advent of J. J. Markham, chief engineer, who was transferred by the Stone & Webster Corporation from the Pawtucket (R. I.) plant in 1909. He is esteemed by the technical world as one of the most skillful and efficient engineers in the United States. His coming to Dallas was not marked by any radical departures in policy, but, on the other hand, the rebuilding and improving has been of gradual development and of a character readily understood and appreciated locally; also, he has proven popular with the other employees of the company, who have been imbued with a confidence in his judgment, resulting in the absence of friction and cheerful obedience to his instructions.

Mr. Markham and his coworkers have practically rebuilt the plant. They have rebuilt every unit, both steam and electrical; have reset and retubed every boiler. In brief, they rebuilt everything except the building, and to this they have made some needed improvements and extensions. Everything is now declared to be in the best operating condition, or as Mr. Markham expressed it, "everything is now in the pink of condition." The Dallas plant is now turning out more "juice" per unit capacity than is any other Stone & Webster plant, which is a statement that will readily be appreciated by all engineers.

All of the power machinery will now readily respond and care for overloading. The turbines are capable of carrying a 50 per cent overload continuously and 100 per cent overload momentarily.

Emergencies are constantly expected in all electric plants, and this expectation is seldom disappointed. To care for these emergencies all of the boilers in the new boiler room at the Dallas plant are kept constantly filled with water and all that is necessary to start the steam is to ignite the oil. In the old boiler room there is 1500 horsepower available within an hour. Of the 19 boilers, five during the present summer have constantly been in service during the day and six at night. With the increased demand in the winter, due to longer days and cooler weather, resulting in families remaining indoors more and the burning of lights longer, as well as in stores, more power will be required. Additional boilers will then be placed in service.

During his incumbency Mr. Markham has introduced several features for the protection and comfort of the employees at the plant. Among these are a bridge across the Katy tracks.

CADETS PLAN WAGON DRILL
SALEM, Mass.—Company B of the Second Corps Cadets will have a special company drill Tuesday night which will consist of the assembling and construction of an army escort wagon.

BEAUTIFUL SPOT ALONG THE NEW STATE ROAD



Looking down on the Deerfield river valley from a section of the old highway where the new will cross

NEW TRUNK LIMIT RULE IN CANADA IS GIVEN EXPLANATION

MONTREAL—Discussing the recent order of the Dominion railway commission placing discriminatory charges on all trunks in excess of a certain size, J. E. Quick, general baggage agent of the Grand Trunk railway says, "The problem of the increased size of baggage receptacles has been made acute for the railway companies by the fact that the width of baggage cars cannot be increased. They run, as a rule, from 102 to 104 inches and baggage is stowed away in two rows so as to leave an aisle down the center of the car. When the length of trunks is excessive this cannot be done. The cars cannot accommodate nearly so many trunks of increased length and so the number of baggage cars per train would have to be greater. When the passengers become used to the new regulations the companies will decline to accept baggage above a definite size. The railways are permitted by the order in question to make an extra charge for each inch in excess of 45 inches."

It is understood that the Canadian companies will wait before enforcing the order for the passage of a similar measure by the interstate commerce commission so that Canadian and United States baggagemen may act in concert in the matter. The announcement that Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, is incorporating a new company to build branches to the Canadian border causes a Canadian writer on railroad matters to note that while the United States railways have only 1485 miles of track in the Dominion, the States have been invaded by Canadian roads to the extent of 7197 miles divided as follows: Canadian Pacific railway 5391 miles, Grand Trunk system 1656 miles, Canadian Northern 170 miles.

LAKE VESSEL GOES AGROUND
BUFFALO—The steamer A. E. Stewart, carrying a cargo of 200,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo mills, ran ashore at Sturgeon Point, 20 miles west of here Sunday. She is resting easily on an even keel and can be floated after a part of her cargo has been lightered. She carried no passengers. The crew remained on board.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

ON TIME

The Record of the Metropolitan Line:

	Left Boston	Arr. N. Y. dock
Aug. 4. S. S. Massachusetts	5 P. M.	8:05 A. M.
" 5. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	8:05 A. M.
" 6. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	7:40 A. M.
" 7. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	7:12 A. M.
" 8. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	7:31 A. M.
" 9. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
" 10. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	8:50 A. M.
" 11. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	8:47 A. M.
" 12. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	9:05 A. M.
" 13. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	8:49 A. M.
" 14. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
" 15. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	8:45 A. M.
" 16. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
" 17. " Bunker Hill	5 P. M.	8:45 A. M.
" 18. " Massachusetts	5 P. M.	8:05 A. M.

15 Days Average—15 Hours 20 Minutes.

Always on the Water; Always in Sight of Land

Fare \$4. Rooms \$1, \$2 and upwards. Dining room, main deck. Ticket offices India wharf; telephone 4300 Fort Hill. Also all Washington street tourist offices. CALVIN AUSTIN, President.

TEACHERS MEET AT PITTSBURGH FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDY

PITTSBURGH—Making the city of Pittsburgh and its industries a laboratory for summer research work, 27 professors of educational institutions of the United States are here studying the industrial plants. The majority are instructors in electrical engineering and will spend the month, according to the Post, in the Westinghouse shops and departments in East Pittsburgh.

"Pittsburgh has an ever increasing influence upon development of the country from an electrical standpoint," said Professor George B. Thomas of Colorado college. "From the fact that these instructors have come from such distant points one can realize what the city's present position in the field is and what its influence in the future is bound to be."

A party of 15 of the professors recently attended an exhibition of explosions, rescue apparatus and safety lamps for coal miners at the United States bureau of mines experimenting station in Arsenal park.

MICHIGAN BOARD WILL REGULATE ELECTRIC RATES

LANSING, Mich.—Rate Clerk R. R. Darwin, chairman of the committee of the railroad commission to investigate the subject, has prepared a tentative report on the electric power rates of the various companies operating in the state. The investigation was ordered by the commission because of the large number of companies doing business. It is the initial step of any importance taken to regulate the rate of electric power companies and is regarded as important.

According to the data secured by the committee, the business is growing by leaps and bounds, as electric power is being adopted by many of the largest manufacturing concerns in the state, especially the large automobile factories.

ELECTRIC DEVICE PRODUCES CARBON

Wires are somewhat blackened when thrust into a candle or acetylene flame, but it appears that an electrified wire may collect a large deposit of carbon. Bruno Thieme of Berlin, places in the flame two copper wires, one about half an inch above the other. These wires are electrodes of a battery current, and the carbon on the cathode—or negative—quickly forms a thick growth branching out into the flame.

The greatest effect is obtained with a current of 12 to 25 volts. Reversing the current transfers the carbon to the other wire, and with the current of an electric influence machine or induction coil there is sometimes a deposit at the anode. The soot being of a fineness making it desirable for various purposes, an apparatus for producing it continuously was devised, says the Newark (N. J.) News.

A long flame was formed by gas issuing from a series of holes in a horizontal tube, and a wire was passed through it with a piece of wire gauze suspended above. By means of an electric magnetic relay the soot was automatically shaken off when it reached to the gauze and short circuited the current.

By introducing copper or other salts between plate or wire electrodes, metallic deposits were obtained, similar to the electroplating from solutions, but usually at the anode.

SIR W. LAURIER TO TOUR THE WEST

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to take a trip to western Canada as far as the coast, visiting the more important cities on the way back. He leaves on Aug. 27 and will attend the forestry convention at Vancouver.

It is probable that Sir Wilfrid will deliver a number of addresses during his tour. The Liberal chief in the fall proposes a tour of many of the principal parts of Ontario.

WILL OPEN BIDS FOR NEW STATE HIGHWAY

Bids for building the new state highway over Florida mountain between Charlemont and North Adams in Berkshire county under two legislative appropriations aggregating \$150,000 are to be opened Aug. 27 at the offices of the state highway commission on Ashburton place.

Surveys closed last fall, the line of the new road being mapped out and estimates prepared under the direction of A. M. Lovis, assistant engineer of the state commission. The new highway will be about 12 miles long and will be a great improvement over the old road in having easier grades and construction of standard type.

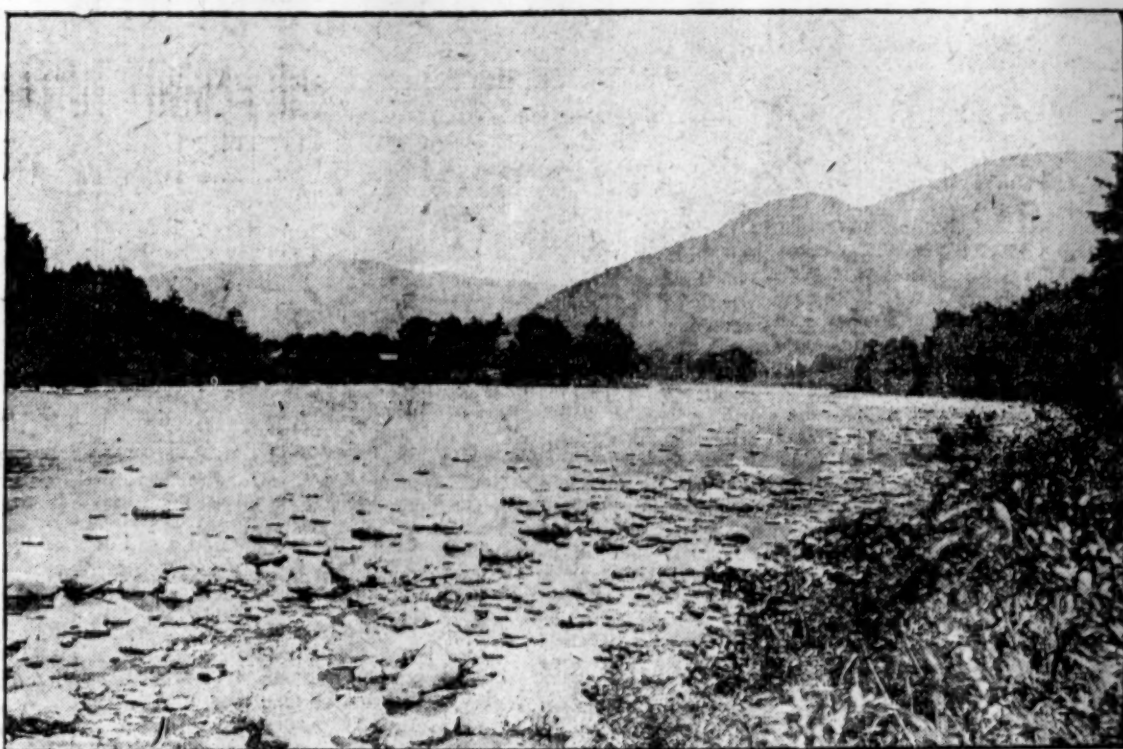
Leaving the old road just beyond Charlemont village it will cross to the south side of the Deerfield by a new bridge, cross the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad by another new bridge and follow the south bank of Cold river to a point about half way between the Wheeler and Manning brooks. Here it will cross the Cold river on a new bridge and follow the east bank of Manning brook for about 1 1/4 miles, turning due west near its source and curving around to the north will cross the old road in the Whitcomb hills and join it at the

westerly side of the summit, terminating at the North Adams line. The Deerfield river bridge is to be thrown across in three spans, the railroad and Cold river bridges in single spans. All are to be of the reinforced concrete construction.

The territory through which the road passes is resplendent in scenery. The first part of the new highway passes between Todd mountain on the north and Hawk on the south; further along passes Spruce hill on the west, and then rises up over White church through a slight depression in the Whitcomb hills and over the summit of the Hoosac range in a line almost due west to the North Adams line, whence it zigzags to the town of North Adams below.

CRANBERRY SEASON ON
MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The cranberry season is opening earlier than usual this year. Already picking has begun in some of the bogs and the shipments will begin at once. A large number of pickers are arriving in town and will be set to work. A larger crop than usual is looked for. The annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association will be held at the state experimental bog at East Wareham tomorrow.

ENGINEERING FEAT ON NEW STATE HIGHWAY



At this point on the Deerfield river a three-span concrete bridge is to be constructed—The Berkshires are seen in background

WOODEN WIRELESS SPIRE SUCCESS ON GRAND ISLE

NEW ORLEANS—On the edge of a virgin forest, situated in the central portion of the Grand Isle, the Marconi wireless station, one of the most powerful stations on the Atlantic side of the continent, hourly sends out messages to all parts of the world and keeps the "logs" of approximately 60 ships plying in and out of the Gulf of Mexico, says the Picayune.

About 1000 feet back from the high water line is erected a spectral spire, reinforced on all sides by numerous steel cables. Extending from this on three sides are a series of collecting steel cables. On the east of the spire a little cottage with a miniature outhouse serves the purpose of office, home for the operator and power plant for the machine. This is the second wireless station to be erected on the island, the first being wrecked by a huge wave.

Bound on the east by the forest, on the north by a colony of summer residents, whose little green cottages make a wall against the bay; on the west by a long stretch of the finest bathing beach in the world, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, the station stands out, save for the summer cottages, in solitude, and with the crashing of the electrical sparks rules all things well within a radius of approximately 750 meters.

The tower of the wireless, the first thing to be sighted on approaching

Grand Isle, presents a spectral spire rising 161 feet. The pole is in three sections, presenting the same appearance as a gigantic mast on the deck of a ship. The great spar is in three parts, the first being 71 feet in height. All were hewn out of cypress trees, which were cut from the forests which bank the Bayou Barataria.

To the ingeniousness of Bert Wilcox, construction engineer and wireless operator, is due the greatest part of the credit for the tall spire which marks a monument to his work.

William Wilcox, brother of the engineer of the station, and manager of the local Marconi station, stated that the inhabitants laughed at the idea of building such a spire and the officials of the company in New York frowned upon the expenditure for such a station.

"Bert cut the trees along the bayou," stated Mr. Wilcox, "and towed them to the island, and with an ax cleared them so that they could be used for the tower. To have ordered such a mast as we have would have seemed ludicrous to many, but it was his idea and he followed it."

"The first station, when steel towers were used, was wrecked, but there is nothing for the wind to hit and nothing that the water can move."

"The pole is sunk deep and packed in such a manner that it cannot be moved by anything short of a remarkable force."

OLD ILLINOIS CANAL MAY BE NAVIGATED AGAIN

OTTAWA, Ill.—Nosing a barge before it, the steamship Aeolus plodded down the old Illinois and Michigan canal recently on a voyage of discovery, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Sprawled on chairs under the deck awning was a company of skippers and technical experts, bent on learning the possibilities of reviving the use of the ancient waterway and of utilizing it as a link in water traffic between Chicago and ports on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

On reaching Ottawa after an all-day's run from Joliet, the voyagers, with great unanimity, declared that the fact had been established to their satisfaction that a six-foot water way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi is already in actual existence, and that by the use of a comparatively small sum it can be developed into an important transportation agency.

The feasibility of utilizing it in regular freight haulage was not demonstrated until a few weeks ago, when

Joy Morton, head of the Morton Salt Company, took the initiative. His first scheme was to construct a steel barge of special design, but the canal officials got him instead to employ a fleet of old-fashioned wooden canal boats for the experiment.

The venture proved so successful that Mr. Morton has established an unloading station at Davenport and has decided to keep his fleet in operation. One morning the steam barge Peerless left Joliet aboard a barge. The cargo of salt freight cars if it had been sent by rail. The total cost of transporting the cargo from Chicago to Davenport is 2 mills a ton-mile, as against 5 mills a ton-mile which it would cost by rail.

RAISE SUNKEN HYDROPLANE

CHICAGO—Tugboats began today to raise the Crusader III, a hydroplane owned by William H. Works of Akron, O., which struck a log and went down in 40 feet of water during Sunday's regatta.

TELEGRAPHERS TO GET HIGHER WAGES IS REPORT

NEW YORK—That the Western Union Telegraph Company is preparing to make wage concessions is the assertion of an official high in the councils of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. This official says that the Western Union is conducting a searching investigation into wage conditions in this city, with the object of an upward revision of the wage scale. The men are only waiting for some definite action on the part of the company. Meanwhile the officers of the union are going ahead with the formulation of grievances and the organization of a grievance committee representative of all divisions of the union throughout the country.

At the request of the Chicago local, which is holding a meeting, the general meeting of the telegraphers, which was to have been held today to take further action in their controversy with the company, has been postponed.

S. J. Koenig, president of the union, says that an important victory has been gained in Canada, where the Canadian Pacific railway has granted a minimum advance of \$5 a month to 800 commercial telegraphers and a maximum wage of \$90 a month for telegraphers in eastern Canada and \$100 a month in western Canada.

C. P. R. USING OIL FOR ENGINE TRIAL

WINNIPEG, Man.—With 30 oil burning engines already in operation on the mountain division of the Canadian Pacific west of Calgary, and more engines being equipped with oil burning apparatus in the various shops of the company, the company will soon be using oil exclusively on all engines on mountain divisions.

To supply the new oil burners, the company has erected tanks capable of holding 100,000 gallons each at various points along the line. The oil is being brought in from California, but it is said that the Canadian Pacific railway has reconnaissance parties at work in the north country trying to find oil wells which will give it a sufficient supply from Alberta to operate all oil burning engines.

HERE TO RAISE SCHOOL FUNDS

Emmanuel M. Brown, principal of the Street Manual Training school for colored youth at Richmond, Ala., is now in Boston with an office at 27 School street, with the object of raising funds for the completion of a new school building. The building will accommodate 400 pupils.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS FINE RESERVOIR SITE IN SAN MIGUEL VALLEY

Place Taken Has Capacity for Half Billion Gallons—Deal Is Consummated With the Most Complete Success

ENGINEER REPORTS

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco has made legal seizure of the San Miguel valley south of the Twin Peaks, and thus obtained the site for a magnificent storage reservoir for the new city water system—a reservoir great enough to contain 500,000,000 gallons of water, says the Examiner.

It was the lack of a great storage basin within or near the limits of San Francisco that has hampered the city in carrying out its plan for the Hetch-Hetchy system.

Also it was the lack of a great storage basin that gave the Spring Valley monopoly the advantage in the negotiations for the purchase of the Spring Valley plant.

Now, by a single coup, San Francisco has reversed the advantage.

The Spring Valley Company's reservoirs have a capacity of less than 100,000,000 gallons. The new San Miguel reservoir will contain 500,000,000 gallons.

Secrecy was considered necessary in order to forestall any move by the Spring Valley people and also to head off the land speculators.

The land is unoccupied and unimproved. It is worth approximately \$1000 an acre and is owned by 130 persons and corporations. The chief owners are the Wells Fargo Company, the Crocker estate, the Fairview Realty Company and the Rowley Investment Company. It originally belonged to Leland Stanford.

John R. Freeman, the city's chief consulting engineer, discovered the site but recently.

There are 130 pieces of land in the site, and this required the filing of that many condemnation suits. These suits effectively block the efforts of land speculators.

The San Miguel reservoir will be used as a container for the pure mountain water which San Francisco will bring from the Hetch-Hetchy valley in the high Sierras. It will be the great central reservoir from which the water will be distributed to all parts of San Francisco.

Engineer Freeman's discovery solves one of the great perplexities of the problem of carrying out the Hetch-Hetchy project.

In his report to Mayor Ralph Englebrecht Freeman says:

"I have found no other site for a great central reservoir at suitable elevation which presents so many advantages, and I have planned the delivery conduits in connection with my designs for a Hetch-Hetchy aqueduct to connect with this reservoir. The plan of surveys recently completed, of which I attach a small-scale copy hereto, shows that with a flow line 385 feet above city base, this reservoir would contain approximately 500,000,000 gallons of water. This is five and a half times as much storage as the Spring Valley Water Company's present nine city distributing reservoirs contain altogether."

"While its elevation is particularly appropriate to supplying the great areas of medium elevation, its value as a reserve for emergencies applies equally to the low-level districts of the city. The elevation proposed is about 17 feet higher than that of the present Lake Honda reservoir of the Spring Valley Company, but the surroundings of the Lake Honda reservoir are such that it is possible to raise its dam, and the two reservoirs could be worked in connection if desired."

"The area covered by the water surface of the projected San Miguel reservoir at an elevation of 385 feet above city base will be about 30 acres."

CITY WILL HONOR WOMAN'S MEMORY

PITTSBURGH—To recall from the mayor certain ordinances which the councilmen intend to reconsider and redraw in accordance with the chief executive's ideas, a special meeting of council was held recently. Following the meeting the finance committee was convened. In this meeting the members went on record as favoring the mayor's plan of going ahead immediately with the preliminary work in the direction of a memorial for Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, donor of the park which bears her name.

Council has appropriated \$10,000 in addition to the \$20,000 subscribed by Andrew Carnegie and the \$10,000 which has been provided by her friends. To this amount the council next year will add \$10,000, making a total of \$50,000 which will be available for the work.

The mayor told the councilmen that Mr. Carnegie was interested in this project and in a recent letter he expressed regret that his offer of \$20,000 had not been taken up.

Mayor Magee was vested with authority to appoint a commission and employ a sculptor. The commission will select the site and decide in a general way upon the character of the memorial.

QUEBEC EXPEDITION RECALLED
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By special train the Governor's foot guards, second company, left Sunday night for Augusta, Me., where a memorial tablet will be dedicated today commemorating the part the foot guards, under command of Maj. Benedict Arnold, took in the expedition from Augusta in 1775 to capture Quebec.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will be without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

COL. ROOSEVELT ENTERS VERMONT AT END OF WEEK

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Expressing pleasure with his welcome in Providence and at the Point of Pines and on Boston Common, Colonel Roosevelt returned home Sunday morning from the opening tour of his campaign in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Colonel Roosevelt's next speaking appointment away from home is at Wilkes-Barre on Thursday. At the end of the week he will go into Vermont.

These are the only speaking dates prior to the circuit which begins on Labor day at Hartford, Conn., and takes the Progressive party leader to the Pacific coast and through 30 states.

QUESTIONS FROM CROWD ANSWERED

Speaking before four audiences estimated as totaling 25,000 persons Theodore Roosevelt, presidential candidate of the Progressive party, opened his campaign in Massachusetts late Saturday. A feature of all three meetings was the replies of Mr. Roosevelt to questions shouted at him from out the throngs of auditors.

Mr. Roosevelt told his Boston Common audience that he accepted the support of George W. Perkins and of William Flinn after stating plainly the reforms he meant to carry out if he were called to the head of the nation, among them an eight-hour shift in a 24-hour day. He said that Mr. Perkins and Mr. Flinn were men of high motives and were entitled to respect.

At the Point of Pines, where about 5000 had gathered to hear the former President, there was much enthusiasm. There was prolonged cheering for the speaker. The bandanna handkerchief, the official emblem of the new party was much in evidence and many auditors waved American flags.

After speaking at the Point of Pines late in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt addressed a gathering of about 1000 at a picnic at Oak Island. At a banquet of Progressive leaders at the Point of Pines hotel he spoke to about 700. In the evening he spoke from the new Parkman memorial band-stand on Boston Common to about 15,000 persons. Mr. Roosevelt left for New York on a midnight train after dining with Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow. In his speech at Revere and in Boston Mr. Roosevelt covered largely the same ground, although much of the time of the meeting on the common was occupied with answering questions.

In his prepared speeches Mr. Roosevelt said:

"We are going to try to secure by law one day's rest in seven for all wage workers, an eight-hour day in continuous 24-hour industries, the prohibition of child labor, the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons, the erection of minimum wage standards for working women, workmen's compensation acts, the securing of proper conditions of life and labor for workmen and women."

PELLETIER AND FOSS PAPERS IN

Nominations papers for Governor Foss and District Attorney Pelletier, rival candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, were filed with the secretary of the commonwealth this forenoon. No record is kept as to the number of signatures on such papers, except that each contained more than the 1000 signatures necessary for nomination.

More than 10,000 candidates are expected to file nomination papers with the secretary of state before the closing time, which is 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, it was said at the office of Secretary Langtry today.

URGE \$20,000,000 BRIDGE SCHEME

OTTAWA, Ont.—British Columbia dep'tation of influential business men waited upon Premier Borden recently regarding the construction of a bridge across the Seymour Narrows to join Vancouver island to the mainland.

The government will appoint a survey party of competent engineers to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the project. The British Columbia government is willing to contribute towards the cost of construction should the federal government decide to go ahead with the work. The cost is estimated at \$20,000,000.

LARGE IRRIGATION PLANS PROJECTED

SUMMERLAND, B. C.—Large fruit and orchard development companies in the province are floating three irrigation projects in the Okanagan, Columbia and Nicola valleys that will place 23,000 acres of first-class fruit lands ready for intensive cultivation.

The work of the Kelowna Irrigation Company on a tract of 8000 acres, adjoining the northwestern part of the Kelowna townsite, will be completed this season. The system of irrigation employed on this tract is comprehensive. Three concrete reservoirs with a capacity of 4000 feet will receive the water from small mountain lakes.

GOVERNOR WILSON GOES TO HOBOKEN TO MAKE ADDRESS

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson left this evening for Hoboken where at 5 o'clock he was scheduled to address a gathering of Mercer county German-Americans. Advance reports to the Governor said that 15,000 persons would be there.

Following the Hoboken meeting, Governor Wilson planned to go to New York and confer with Rolla Wells, treasurer of the national committee, and Chairman Morgenthau, of the finance committee. It was expected that Vice-president McAdoo's plans for banks of the country to collect campaign funds would be discussed.

MR. HALE RESIGNS PARTY POSITIONS

Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive party organization of Massachusetts, has sent a letter to Courtney Crocker, secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, resigning as chairman of the election committee of that club.

Mr. Hale has also sent a letter to Courtney Guild, chairman of the Ward 11 Republican committee, resigning as a member of the board committee of that organization.

ASKS BANKS TO BECOME AGENTS

NEW YORK.—Banks and trust companies throughout the country are to be asked by the Democratic national committee to receive and transmit to the campaign funds of Democrats, Republicans and Progressives. The plan is in pursuance of the committee's popular subscription idea. Acting Chairman McAdoo of the Democrats said he had asked every bank and trust company to take and forward funds.

READY TO NOTIFY GOV. MARSHALL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Thomas Taggart, Indiana national committeeman, and Col. John J. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic national convention, were today the advance guard of the committeemen who will notify Gov. Thomas Riley Marshall tomorrow that he was nominated for Vice-President at the Baltimore convention. Colonel Martin came to make arrangements. Alton B. Parker of New York is chairman of the notification committee.

MRS. HOFFMAN A CANDIDATE

Mrs. Eva Hoffman, leader in the meat campaign, announced today that she would be a candidate for representative from ward 8 on the Socialist ticket, in opposition to Martin M. Lomasney. She was asked by a committee of the local Socialist party to stand yesterday in recognition of her services during the recent meat campaign.

CONGRESS HALL IN PHILADELPHIA IS TO BE RESTORED

PHILADELPHIA.—Plans for the restoration of Congress hall, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, to its original design and appearance, both as to exterior and interior, have been approved by the Philadelphia chapter, American Institute of Architects. Proposals for the work will be invited in a short time.

The architects' society has made a long study of this building to learn exactly how it was finished when the first Congress of the United States held its sessions there.

Preliminary to the work of restoration some reconstruction has been done to strengthen the walls and floors so that they will be sure to endure for many generations to come. Structural iron supports have been placed and reinforcement work has been completed to the amount of \$12,000. This work is intended not to have any effect on the appearance of the building when it is finally restored.

It is estimated that the restoration will cost \$300,000.

BETTER SERVICE REQUEST DENIED

J. Russell Marble's petition asking for an improvement in the service between Providence and Worcester was refused today by the railroad commission on the ground that the present service was adequate.

Certain evidence was presented in regard to the desirability of additional service for through travel, but this was dismissed as not being within the jurisdiction of the board.

MAY TIE UP TRAFFIC

PANAMA.—The loss of the new American wharf at Balboa, which collapsed Saturday, reduced Balboa's wharfage facilities by 50 per cent and a congestion of traffic is anticipated. It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamer, the Newport, was sunk by the fall of two electric cranes that went down with the wharf, will leave the adjustment of damage claims to the underwriters.

ALBANIANS MARCHING UPON SALONIKA AND SULTAN MAY RESIGN

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE.—That the Sultan is considering abdicating immediately was persistently rumored here today. His majesty it is said feels hopeless of averting a revolution.

In the meantime the imperial advisers are considering the transfer of former Sultan Abdul Hamid to the capital from his prison at Salonika, whither it is reported the Albanians are marching to free the fallen ruler and proclaim him again as Sultan.

In northern Albania the Turkish troops are simultaneously fighting scores of Montenegrin bands which have invaded Turkish territory to aid the rebels and are said to be plundering and burning native villages and slaying their inhabitants. A vigorous protest has been made against the Montenegrin invasion.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CRITICIZES ATTITUDE OF 'L' TOWARD MEN

(Continued from page one)

quitted by the superior court, provided there are no specially aggravating circumstances in any particular case.

"I therefore suggest that you furnish the company as soon as convenient with a list of cases of the above character, which in your judgment should be either not pressed or placed on file. The company will then without unnecessary delay inform you as to whether or not there are any special circumstances in any particular case why it is unwilling to take back any of the men until they have been acquitted by the superior court.

In reply the district attorney says: "You say that the company does not believe that any of the strikers should be taken back and placed in control of its cars when there is any reasonable ground to believe that they have been guilty of violence. The state board of arbitration has, however, required the company to take such men back if they are acquitted by the superior court."

"You must agree with me that under the law all men, even those charged with an offense against the law, are presumed to be innocent until they are found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by a jury and upon competent evidence. It is in behalf of such men against whom a case cannot be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, in my opinion, that I wrote you on Friday. And yet despite the legal presumption of innocence, in spite of a jury verdict of not guilty, you speak of the Elevated being required by the state board to take such men back."

"I think you make the mistake of assuming an attitude of generosity or of generous acquiescence to an order of the state board which deals with men found 'not guilty' by a jury and that your words indicate that the board still deems them guilty and unfit for service."

"The action of the state board, in my opinion, calls for no exercise of charity upon the part of the Elevated but simply orders it to recognize what the law says—that a man found 'not guilty' by a jury shall be so considered by the community. Your answer seems to beg the question set forth in my letter of Friday and I think I may fairly say, deliberately avoids the issue presented. I wrote you not of guilty men charged with violence, but to inquire whether you would follow the obvious spirit as well as the strict letter of the finding of the state board. A simple refusal would have been more frank, though hardly more conclusive answer than your letter."

"I must accept your letter as meaning no, and will, therefore, endeavor to write the class of men about whom I wrote (not those described by you) within the letter of the order of the state board, without the assistance of the Elevated Railway Company."

Daniel J. Allard, one of the striking Elevated carmen, was found guilty today of assaulting Harry S. Haley, a conductor on Bunker Hill street, Charlestown. Mr. Allard was acquitted of the charge of assaulting Ernest Krietz, the motorman on the same car.

Both cases were tried together Friday, and the jury returned a sealed verdict, which was opened this morning before Judge Dana.

WILLS ESTATE TO CHARITIES

SALEM, Mass.—Public bequests are contained in the will of Mrs. Jennie M. Emmerton of Petersham filed in the probate office today as follows: To the Friends' Society and Workmen's Bureau for Aged Women and the Salem Fraternity, \$5000 each. To the Salem Female Charitable Society and the Samaritan Society, \$1000 each, and to the Tuskegee Institute, \$3000.

David P. Kimball, L. Cushing Kimball, Caroline O. Emmerton and Mrs. Annie J. Shattuck are named as executors and filed a bond of \$400,000.

RAILROAD MANAGER RESIGNS

INDIANAPOLIS.—Frank E. Ward, general manager of the Burlington road, former general manager of the Great Northern, and one of the most noted railroad operating men in the entire United States, has resigned from his position with the Burlington.

OFFICIALS CONSIDER QUESTION OF GETTING LOWER RATES ON GAS

Mayor Fitzgerald and the members of the finance commission are considering the communication relative to the street lighting question sent by the United Improvement Association, asking whether the possibility of securing a reduction in the price of gas to the city has been taken into account. The association points out that the city is charged 78 cents per 1000 feet, only two cents a thousand less than the price paid by householders.

To the assertion of the finance commission that the city lamp-lighters are under contract to work for \$2.25 a day without days off because of holidays, Mayor Fitzgerald has replied that while he is in his present office every lamp-lighter will receive and be paid for his weekly half holiday as well as all the legal holidays in the year.

"It is my intention," said the mayor, "to increase the pay of the city laborers to \$2.50 a day."

Establishment of the municipal lighting plant, for which \$300,000 has been appropriated by the city council, is called for by resolutions passed by the Boston Central Labor Union.

NEW HAVEN APPLIES FOR PERMIT TO TAKE ONTARIO & WESTERN

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford company today applied to the public service commission for a permit to take over the New York, Ontario & Western railroad. The New Haven is said to own at present \$2200 preferred and \$29,100,000 common of the Ontario's outstanding \$4000 preferred and \$38,113,982.84 common stock.

Belief that extensions to reach Lake Ontario, some of the larger eastern New York cities and the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania will be advantageous, is the reason given for the desire to make the expenditure involved.

Two months ago the commission denied an application by the New York Central for permission to buy the Ontario & Western stock owned by the New Haven because it held that all the energies and credit and resources of the Central should properly be devoted to the public duties with which it is now charged.

MORE TESTIMONY ON TRAIN WRECK

The state board of railroad commissioners held a private conference this morning with all the officials and employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company who are known to have personal knowledge of the wreck at South Boston on Aug. 8.

Members of the train crew were present, as were Frank S. Hobbs, superintendent of the Boston division, and the inspectors of the commission who investigated the wreck. Others present were George T. Sampson, division engineer; Arnold O. Henley, train dispatcher; Clement J. Stewart, master mechanic; James E. Sheehan, general car inspector, and John McGann, foreman of car inspectors. The board continued the examination which it has previously made of each of these witnesses.

WIRELESS RULING EFFECTIVE OCT. 1

SAN FRANCISCO.—Owing to the scarcity of wireless operators the government has decided to postpone the enforcement of the new regulation compelling all ocean steamers to have two wireless operators—one on duty at all times with the receiver at his ear.

The law was originally to have been enforced on July 1 of this year, but owing to possible inconvenience to both the steamship companies and the traveling public the law will not be rigidly enforced until Oct. 1.

TURBINE FRANCE REBUILT

NEW YORK.—With bilge keels and ballast-tanks reconstructed, the turbine steamship France, of the French line, is here from Havre. Travelers who returned by the France say that the effect of her reconstruction has been to make her an uncommonly steady ship.

STAMP COLLECTORS IN SESSION AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD.—Stamp collectors from all over the country are here for the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, which began today and will continue until Aug. 23. All of the leading collectors of the nation are expected to attend.

Of the 1500 members most are active business or professional men, many of them of high standing.

The principal day of the convention will be Tuesday. One of the most important functions of the society is to furnish a sales headquarters, where the members may dispose of their stamps and also inspect other collections offered for sale. Many thousands of dollars worth are annually exchanged through this medium.

Among the leading members who are

SENATE AND HOUSE CONFEREES AGREE ON ONE BATTLESHIP

(Continued from page one)

increase of 4000 enlisted men for the navy, were all retained in the bill.

Panama Bill Discussed

President Taft and his cabinet Sunday discussed the Panama canal bill and the question of a possible presidential veto of the measure. Every member of the cabinet in the city was present and the discussion lasted for an hour after luncheon time, but no decision was reached.

The President's inclination, it was said Sunday night, is to approve the bill; but he is anxious to have a provision made for a legal test of the matter of free tolls for American ships. The cabinet was understood to agree with him that there is basis for believing that the bill with the free tolls clause in it is not in conformity with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

When the conference was over the President was still of the opinion that the best way to test the bill's agreement with the treaty was to have the United States supreme court pass upon it. He will confer with Senate and House leaders in the next few days and will devote most of his own time to pondering over this one bill.

Most of the Republican leaders in both houses and probably some of the leading Democrats will be called into consultation and the bill will be gone over with care.

What Congress Must Do

Important legislation that must be acted on before Congress adjourns stands today as follows:

The Panama canal bill, before the President.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, approved by the House, and now before the Senate, with provision abolishing the commerce court.

The naval, sundry civil and army appropriation bills, in conference between the two houses.

The general deficiency appropriation bill, before the Senate committee on appropriations.

The Indian appropriation bill, conference report pending in the Senate.

While adjournment is expected this week, the date is generally conceded to depend upon the President's attitude toward the Panama canal bill and the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, in which the appropriation of \$225,000 for the tariff board is at issue, is approaching settlement in the conference committee.

The Senate will take up the six-year presidential term resolution, the uniform bill of lading measure and the bureau of labor bill this week. The desire is to complete the session by this week.

PLANT TO SAVE ON FOOD COST

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Emerson P. Harris, president of the board of directors of the Montclair Cooperative Society, said Sunday that the application of several of the findings of the committee of the New York state food investigation commission to the cost of living problem in Montclair would affect a saving of \$800 a year for each family of five, a figure, he said, which would not look small beside the annual tax bill.

The Montclair Civic Association has appointed a committee to take up the cost of living, and it is expected it will make a comprehensive report this fall.

CITY LIGHT PLANT BUILDINGS READY

KANSAS CITY.—The buildings for the municipal electric light plant on the Kansas side at Quindaro are finished. The main building is the power house, a boiler house being located in the rear. The total cost of the buildings was \$39,750.

All the machinery for the plant is in the city. The arc light circuits have been placed and the linemen are now placing poles and wires for domestic consumers. All the work will be completed and the plant in operation by Nov. 1. The commissioners have fixed the rate for domestic consumption at six cents a kilowatt hour, while the Standard Electric Light Company charges 10 cents.

Buy Shoes NOW!

Our August Shoe Sale offers to careful purchasers—Summer Footwear of Superb Quality—at attractive price reductions. Ask to see the following Special Values.

WOMEN'S White Canvas Oxfords	Now	\$3.00
WOMEN'S White Nu-buck and Canvas Button Boots	Now	4.50
WOMEN'S White Canvas and Tan Russia Calf Pumps	Now	3.50
WOMEN'S Patent Leather and Black Russia Calf Pumps	Now	4.00
MEN'S White Canvas and Buckskin Shoes. Rubber or Leather Soles	Now	\$3.50 to \$7
MEN'S Tan Russia Calf, French Calf and Vici Kid Low Shoes. Formerly 6.50 and 7.00.	Now	5.50
MEN'S Tan Russia and Gun Metal Calf Low Shoes. Formerly 8.00.	Now	6.50
MEN'S Tan and Black Low Shoes, broken sizes. Formerly 6.50 and 7.50.	Now	\$3 and \$4

On Tables	Women's Patent Leather and Tan Pumps and Low Shoes, single pairs and ends of lines. Per pair	\$3.50
	Children's Miscellaneous Footwear. Many lines of Summer Shoes included. All marked per pair	\$1.00

Orders by Telephone or Post Promptly Executed
THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS
47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

SENATOR PLEADS FOR ALL SEAL HUNTING TO STOP FOR FIVE YEARS

WASHINGTON.—Charging that members of the five civilized tribes in Oklahoma would be swindled out of their property if the Indian agencies in that section were abolished and federal protection removed, Senator Curtis of Kansas urged the Senate this afternoon to continue those safeguards.

The Senate then sent the Indian appropriation bill containing a provision abolishing the agencies back to conference.

LOCATION FOR A THIRD MEAT SHOP SOUGHT BY WOMEN

Cooperative meat store leaders in the West End are holding a conference today to determine where they will open their third store in that section of the city and to formulate plans for opening a meat store in Brockton.

A few days ago the cooperative women secured a store at 18 Parkman street, but the butchers offered \$3 more rent to the owner and obtained possession of the shop. That a recurrence of this may not happen, the women purpose selecting a store and thereupon immediately opening it.

Leading the cooperative movement are Simon Stone and Max Lipman for the Mothers Protective Association. Business is being done at all the stores under the auspices of the women and plentiful supplies of meat are on hand.

ANOTHER DARROW TRIAL PROMISED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—District Attorney Fredericks reiterated his intention to bring to trial on a second indictment Clarence S. Darrow, who was found not guilty on Saturday of seeking to influence corruptly the vote of George N. Lockwood, a prospective juror in the McNamara case. The second indictment alleges that Mr. Darrow bribed Robert F. Bain, the first juror sworn in the McNamara case.

A despatch from San Jose says that Mr. Darrow is to go there and enter a law firm. It is said he has purchased a home at Los Gatos.

DOLPHIN WILL BE OVERHAULED

WASHINGTON.—After the naval review in New York harbor in October, the U. S. S. Dolphin is to be overhauled in the New York navy yard.

It is understood that the repairs on the Dolphin, which is the ship officially used by the secretary of the navy, will carry out the recommendations made last year by the board of inspection and survey of the navy department.

TURKEY IS LARGE COTTON BUYER

Turkey annually consumes about \$50,000,000 worth of imported cotton goods and cotton yarn, coming from practically every manufacturing nation, including Japan, says the Consular Trade Report. American direct exports of cotton goods to Turkey during the five fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, amounted to the following sums: \$240,453, \$164,999, \$288,735, \$272,310, \$335,327.

MR. TAFT GREETED BOY SCOUTS

WASHINGTON.—President Taft shook hands today and individually complimented five boy scouts who have just completed a bicycle trip from Burlington, Ia. Representative Kennedy of Iowa took the party to the White House. The boys will leave Thursday by train for Chicago.

RESCUE CREW OF BANGOR BOAT

WASHINGTON.—Franklin MacVough, secretary of the treasury, received word today that lifesavers at Green Hill, R. I., had rescued the crew of five of the waterlogged schooner R. L. Fay of Bangor, Me.

WASHINGTON.—To stop all hunting of fur seals in Alaska for five years was the compromise agreement reached today by conferees on the bill to make the sealing treaty effective.

The House proposed to stop sealing for one year, the Senate voted a 10-year closed season. The conference agreement was accepted by the Senate.

ROUEN MEMORIAL A HANDSOME WORK

FARGO, N. D.—The memorial which was sent by the city of Rouen, France to the city of Fargo as a supplement to the Rollo statue gift, has arrived in the city. The book was addressed to the mayor of Fargo, and was shipped in plenty of time for the dedication here but on account of the strike of the long shoremans across the water it did not reach New York until about two weeks ago, and there it was held up until Mayor Sweet could be notified.

It was appraised at the customs house in New York at \$150 and must be worth a good deal more.

The memorial was enclosed first in a wooden box of large dimensions. In the inside of this was a lead box, so that the salt water atmosphere could not affect it, and then there was a beautiful embossed Russian leather box, and the book or memorial was in that.

It is bound in Russian leather, and contains on the outside the embossed seal of the city of Rouen. All of the writing in the book is done by hand, and is highly illuminated. It is a most beautiful and artistic piece of work.

MR. TAFT TO GREET IRRIGATION MEN

WASHINGTON.—President Taft will send a message of greeting to the delegates to the twentieth convention of the Irrigation congress, which will meet at Salt Lake City on Aug. 27 to 30.

Senator Reed Smoot, who received a communication from Gov. William Spry requesting that the President send a message if he was unable to attend, took the matter up with President Taft. He explained that Salt Lake City is the birthplace of irrigation activities throughout the West, and that the first irrigation congress was held there.

RAILROAD TRADES TO FEDERATE

Consolidation of all of the trades of the Mellen lines in New England as a joint federated council is planned by the Federated Trades Council of the New Haven shop and mechanical unions which held a meeting at the Quincy house Sunday. Joseph A. Franklin of Kansas City, international president of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, and M. A. Ryan of Waco, Tex., were present. The former stated that after Jan. 1 members of the helpers' branches would be placed in the general union of each city.

ALL TAKEN FROM BURNED SLOOP

Walter C. Hardy, 76 Essex street, Chelsea; his cousin William Hardy, 34 Crest avenue, Beachmont, and Conrad Sorensen of Parker street, Roxbury, all reported to have been lost when the auxiliary sloop Revere burned inside the Graves Saturday evening, are safe at their homes having been landed Sunday morning at Bass Point by the sloop yacht Corona. There were 10 men in the boat. The other seven were rescued by Captain Hollywood and soldiers from Ft. Strong.

TAX 25 CENTS HIGHER

PLYMPTON, Mass.—The assessors announce that the tax rate this year will be \$10.25 on \$1000. This is an increase of 25 cents over that of last year.

BURNETT'S VANILLA

for those who want the best.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SKIRT WITH PORTION PLAITED

It allows greater freedom for walking

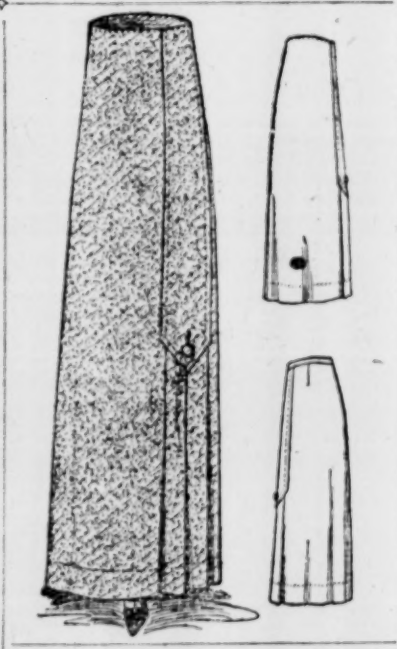
SKIRTS still preserve their long, straight lines, but many of them are showing plaited portions that are pressed very flat but allow greater freedom for walking than the plain models. The illustration shows one of this kind. The front and back portions are plain, and the sides are finished by panels lengthened by plaited portions. The closing is made at the back edge of the panel on the left side.

The skirt may be finished at either the high or the natural waist line.

The model is excellent for the separate skirt to be worn with old blouses and for the tailored suit. It can be made of any material adapted to the tailored finish. The skirt is exceedingly smart, and is wholly desirable both from the standpoint of comfort and that of style.

For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 27 or 31, yards 30 or 44 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 2 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern (7521), cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, can be bought at any May Mantel agency, or



will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ONE-PIECE SERGE COSTUMES

Most satisfying dress for fall days

WHEN the early fall days arrive—and they are with us before the calendar announces they are due—the one-piece serge dress is just about the most comfortable gown imaginable. These dresses are practical and they are good-looking.

The two most popular colors are the navy-blue—a blue that is almost black—or white, a creamy, soft white which is more becoming than the dull, virginal white. Between these two there is a long range of colors, in which are represented many of the new fancies of the coming season, but these two are the good old stand-bys, and one is always safe in selecting either. For general utility wear the navy blue is the wiser choice, however, as it may be worn in town all winter under the top or fur coat.

There are innumerable ways of fashioning these little frocks. Their very simplicity is appealing and yet they form an ideal foundation for the introduction of many of the new features of the coming season, says the New York Tribune. Take, for instance, the skirts. Skirts this season will be longer than last year. Frocks of the trotteur variety will be worn only to ankle depth—about two inches from the ground.

The simplest of these skirts retains the narrow silhouette. Plaits are forcing themselves into formal recognition. Some are very frank in their demand for favor. These are the machine-plaits, which start from the waist and extend to the hem. By some they are called accordion plaits, and by others sun ray plaits. All of them are narrow, and the close effect of the tight skirt is produced by pressing the plaits and by tapping them on the inside. Sometimes one tape is sufficient; sometimes two and even three are used. A clever idea for restraining any fullness at the feet is the use of an inside band of felt to which the plaits are attached.

Some very good looking costumes are

evolved by making the accordion plaited skirt in one color and the jacket in a contrasting shade. There are good looking skirts of the dark navy blue serge to be worn with white serge jackets, which, by the way, are a bit newer than the white serge skirts topped with the dark blue coats. The latest idea calls for an accordion plaited skirt of plaid serge or flannel, complemented with a severely cut blue serge coat.

When this wholesale adoption of plaits is not desired, there are the side plaits, extending from the waist to the hem on either side of the front and back panel. By this method it is a very simple matter to remodel the skirt of yesterday. Again, the plaits may be of the kick variety, and introduced either on the side seams in the form of an inverted fan, or across the sides or back. One smart English serge gown boasted an inverted plait directly in the front, and two others extending from the back panel at knee depth. These fans of plaiting are the simplest of all devices for introducing fullness at the bottom of the skirt. They may be of the material of the skirt or of a contrasting material, such as satin, or of both another color and a different material.

When plaits are not used to lend the new touch to the skirt, tunics are seen. Many times these tunics are merely simulated with stitching or with a wide lap-over, giving the appearance of a broad tuck. The lap-over may extend from the waist to the hem directly in the front or back, or it may form a diagonal line across the skirt, perhaps at knee depth with a vertical line. Again the underskirt will be attached to a foundation skirt, with the tunic as an overskirt.

The long sleeve has been very generally adopted across the seas. It is set either into an enlarged armhole, or joined to the shoulder cap of the long kimono shoulder.

NEEDLEWORK SHOP PAYS WELL

Woman tells how she has won her way

EVERY woman, says Needlecraft, whether or no the problem is a personal one with her, will appreciate this leaf from a notebook of experience: "There is nothing that more strongly appeals to me than a relation of practical methods for earning money at home; and because of this I want to share with other women my own story."

"I live in a manufacturing city of 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Nearly two years ago, the necessity of providing for myself and a little daughter confronted me. I had learned crocheting and embroidering from Needlecraft, and felt that, with so practical and helpful a teacher, I might undertake anything in the way of needlework. One day, waiting for change in a store which had a counter of embroidery materials, also fancy articles for sale, I heard a lady say: 'How I do wish I could make such pretty things—but I can't seem to learn from books; I have to be shown.' That gave me an idea. Before I went home I had run in a bottle of India ink, a draftsman's pen and a tiny camel's-hair brush, with a sheet of heavy, smooth cardboard; and before next afternoon a placard in my front window announced, 'Lessons in Needlework at Reasonable Prices.'

"I fitted up a cozy little room for a workroom, making it as pretty and artistic as I could. Every spare moment, outside the time employed in my teaching and the household duties that must be attended to, was spent in making doilies, centerpieces, and other articles all of which greatly engaged the interest of my pupils."

"For the pupils came, and every one of them brought a friend, after a few lessons. My charges were not at all excessive; indeed, many thought they were not half enough. I felt well paid, however—the more as I was looking to make friends as well as a living. You see, I

was working for good-will, which means everything. It was not long before my pupils began to ask about materials to work with. Many of them were working-girls who had no time to make selection, even had they been sure of the proper grade for certain work. And so it came about that I put in a little stock of fancy-work materials; by going to a wholesale store, and giving good references, I was able to buy in small quantities at first, and get the best rates and discounts. Every bill was paid promptly, and today I could get all the credit I might want."

"I am making a good living, and more; I am adding to my savings-bank account steadily. I have also bought shares in a cooperative bank, and before a great while shall have my own home, paying down the amount which has accumulated in the bank, and so much monthly. In this home there will be a large, pleasant room to be used for my business—for it is a real business now, and gaining constantly. I strive to please everybody, and to do exactly as I would be done by, giving good value for every penny received, and to this principle I attribute a large measure of my success."

"No matter what class of needlecraft a pupil desires to take up I never say 'I cannot do that,' but 'I am not familiar with it; however, I will be able to give you a lesson in a day or two,' and I am. One lady wanted to learn netting, of which I knew absolutely nothing. I put her off a little, looked through my volumes of Needlecraft, found Mrs. Wheelwright's lessons, and in two hours was able to teach the art of netting! The same with Carrickmacross lace, point and Battenberg lace, and other needlework."

Chantilly and shadow laces combined make one of the prettiest effects of the season.

TRIED RECIPES

RAISIN PORRIDGE

DROP into two quarts of boiling water a pint of carefully washed raisins. Let boil two hours. Skim out the raisins and rub through a colander to remove seeds. Put back into the pot, add a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of whole wheat flour mixed with a little cold water. Let boil five minutes, then stir in a pint of milk and set in a basin of hot water to prevent burning. Cover closely and leave where it will keep hot until ready to use.

BUTTERMILK COTTAGE CHEESE

I doubt if any housewife knows that the delicious cottage cheese can be made from buttermilk as well as plain sour milk. Many farm households have been denied the cheese because they use cream separators and accumulate no sour milk. Put the buttermilk in a jar in the back part of the stove, where it will heat slowly. It requires a little more heating to curd than does other milk. When it is entirely separated, pour off the whey and turn the curd into a cheesecloth sack to drip, letting it stand from eight to ten hours. When it is dry stir a small amount of salt into the curd, mix with sweet cream or rich milk.—Farmer's Wife.

SALMON IN POTATO BORDER

For emergency dish cook eight good sized potatoes in slightly salted water and mash; season with butter, a little pepper and hot milk to make a smooth consistency. Press into a border mold and turn onto a plate that will bear the heat of the oven. Steam a can of salmon until well heated through, open and turn carefully into the center of the potato border. Brush the potato over with beaten yolk of an egg and set in the oven to brown. When ready to serve scatter a little finely minced parsley over the fish but not on the border.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SOFT MILK BISCUIT

To make a good sour milk biscuit you must have clabber milk. Unless your milk is very sour, use only a scant teaspoonful of soda to a cup of milk. You will always have better biscuits if you put in a little cream.

The recipe is as follows: Put what flour you think you will need in a mixing bowl. Mix a teaspoonful of salt with the flour, mix three scant teaspoonfuls of soda with three cups of milk and three fourths or one cup of cream, either sweet or sour. Pour this in your flour and mix soft, but quite stiff, and roll out one half inch thick. Cut with cutter and bake in hot oven. I am quite sure you will like these. It is the recipe I always use and have good results with.

NEW ENGLAND CORN CAKE

Needed: One quart milk, one pint cornmeal, one teaspoon wheat flour, a teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls melted butter. Scald the milk and gradually pour it on the meal; when cold add the butter and salt; also half cup yeast. Do this at night; in the morning beat thoroughly and add two well-beaten eggs; butter deep earthen plates, let it stand 15 minutes to rise again, then bake from 20 to 30 minutes.—Pittsburgh Sun.

MODES IN BRIEF

Velvet belts, sashes, bows and wide hands set under lace hems have entirely supplanted silk and satin accessories.

Fur trimmings are to be used on gowns. Thread-like lines of sable fur will be much used on cream and white chiffon frocks.

Carduroy is to share equally with felt first place for juvenile millinery this coming season.

A Frenchy frock for a school maid is of blue serge, with trimmings of black velvet. A batiste under blouse and quaint little chapeau of blue will complete a smart costume.

The deep decollete required by the directoire styles is often filled in by a tucked vest of white net and the turn-over collar fastening under a little ribbon bow.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

THIN DRAPERIES

The main feature of many of the newest gowns is that the chief part is made of transparent draperies or veils, says the Washington Herald. To this general idea is added a more or less discreet employment of beautiful passementeries. Some of the most attractive dresses have the vividly bright colors or the gold and silver glitter of the trimming veiled beneath the transparent fabric; this is effective, for the trimmings in such a case are bright enough to gleam through the thin fabric thrown across them.

SHOULDER SEAMS

If the shoulder seams are always turned toward the front when sewing them—that is, if they are not to be pressed open—it will prevent the back from having the puckered look, caused by the tight edge of the seams, the edge being narrower than the back.—Needlecraft.

PUT IN SAWDUST

Hollow walls that one desires to make soundproof or proof against wind may be packed with sawdust, says an exchange, and as a material for protecting fragile articles in transit there is nothing better.

MEALS CAN BE PLANNED AHEAD

System means economy in a household

IN housekeeping more depends upon planning than most people suppose. Take the matter of food for instance. One can sit down on Monday morning and plan each meal during the week.

On reading this many women will say, "That's nonsense! I can't plan so far ahead. Company comes or something else happens to prevent carrying out such plans."

You can plan meals without having a cast iron rule that nothing be changed, says a contributor to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Follow the original plan if possible; if not add one or two extra dishes in case of company; if you are unexpectedly invited out to dinner you can serve that menu the next day. At all events a definite plan aids greatly in the work of the housekeeper. In a short time you will be surprised to find how nearly you can plan the exact amount of food necessary. Be sure to plan for leftovers and make the most of everything in this year of high prices for food.

For instance, on Sunday, let us say, you had roast beef for dinner, so on Monday you have the remains of it served cold with hot black bean soup, potatoes, diced tomatoes and a blueberry pie that was baked on Saturday. Monday is "wash day" in most homes, so it is well to have as little cooking going on in the kitchen as possible.

On Tuesday what still remains of the beef is put through a meat chopper with some cold boiled potatoes and one or two raw onions. An egg is broken into this and the whole is molded into croquettes which will make an appetizing dish for breakfast, or if the family prefer eggs that meal, it will do equally well for luncheon. Tuesday's dinner consists of potato soup, boiled mutton and caper sauce, scalloped tomatoes (made of the remnants of the sliced tomatoes served on Monday), peas, mashed potatoes, and for dessert, peach custard.

For Wednesday, bacon and eggs for breakfast; for luncheon, the mutton left from the night before may be made into a delicious salad by cutting it into meat cubes. Cut up enough of this to fill two cups, then add to this one cupful of cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes to match the meat. Now cut some cold boiled beets into small pieces and add two cupfuls to the above mixture. If beets are out of season, celery may be used in their place. Arrange this salad on a bed of lettuce leaves and dress with mayonnaise in which onion juice takes the place of mustard. It can be garnished with olives or small cucumber pickles.

For dinner on Wednesday you could have tomato soup, beefsteak, boiled onions, potatoes, collards, and for

dessert a plain blackberry cottage pudding, or if this was considered a little too heavy, fruit and crackers and cheese.

And so you could plan out your meals all through the week. If you once adopt this system and learn to carry it out successfully you will find that everything runs much easier and smoother.

Thursday is generally set apart for cleaning windows and sweeping the parlor or guest chamber. In very many households the afternoon and evening are given to the maid for her outing, so arrange, if possible, to have her prepare as much of the dinner or evening meal as possible. Have a salad, which should be washed and chilled in the morning, and nothing left for the mistress to make but the French dressing or mayonnaise. Let the maid leave the potatoes washed and ready to be put in the oven to bake about "ree quarters of an hour before the dinner. A small chicken can be washed and partially cooked for a fricassee in the morning, so it will need but a half hour on the stove to be thoroughly heated through. If you have some soda biscuit left from the day before, break them in halves and lay on the platter and pour the gravy over them with portions of chicken in the center. If you desire a soup on that day buy a dozen clams, add a little water to the liquor and let come to a boil, then put in a cupful of good, rich milk or cream. If you like it thickened a trifle, dissolve a small spoonful of flour in a little milk and add to the clams.

HOME HELPS

When polishing the stove add a little sugar or syrup to polish and it will not burn off so quickly.

To polish aluminum make a mixture of borax, ammonia and water. Apply with a soft cloth.

A spoonful of flour added to the grease in which eggs are to be fried will prevent them from sticking or breaking.

Dish towels should be washed out after each meal and all other cloths used in the preparation of the meal just past. This insures perfect cleanliness and spotless china and glassware.

If the kitchen utensils in the heavier granite ware are placed in a large receptacle and boiled in soda water for five or 10 minutes once or twice a week it will remove every particle of grease from within and without and keep them sweet and wholesome.—Rafine Journal News.

ALWAYS COVER UP THE ROAST

Thus all the savory particles will be retained

THE savory odors and steams of the kitchen play a distinguished part in stories of domestic life. Readers of Dickens will at once recall the action of the landlord in "The Old Curiosity Shop" who, hearing the arrival of a belated party of travelers upon a stormy night, rushed into the kitchen and took the cover from the pot in which game, oysters and divers other toothsome ingredients, enumerated with watering mouth by the host were "all cooking together in one delicious gravy." This with a final smack of the appreciative lips.

He gained his end, for the first remark of the chilled and drenched wayfarers, who entered smiling despite discomfort, was, "What a good smell!"

Up to the beginning of the last century the goodly smell from the kitchen was allowed to wander freely and uncutaneously through the dwelling, writes Marion Harland in the Philadelphia North American. As lately as 1870 I read a sharp criticism in an English cook book of American forms of roasting:

"Which is, in fact, not roasting at all, but baking. Roasting is not done in the oven, but in the open air upon a spit or, as it is sometimes called, a 'jack.'"

I think it was early in the 80s that Edward Atkinson introduced a new system of cookery that should retain juices and flavoring by preparing hot foods for the table in covered "cookers." Working along in the same lines we have dozens of fireless cookers contending for precedence in favor of intelligent and frugal housemothers.

She is the wisest cook who has a cover or a lid for every utensil designed for cooking over an open fire or upon the range or in the oven. If I insist upon the use of the covered roaster again and again in writing recipes, it is because a deep sense of the importance of the method is bound upon my mind. Meats roasted under cover are more tender, more nutritious and more palatable than those committed to the oven with no such protection and conserving.

True, the oven door is closed—shut all the time the roast is inside. But the rising steam, freighted with savory particles, has more room in which to disperse the essence than when a tightly fitting cover rears and at once returns them to the meat.

Compare the joint or fowl cooked in the covered roaster with one laid in the dripping pan, with nothing to intercept the vapors until they settle upon the roof and sides of the oven, and note at

once the absence of the thick brown crust which encases the food baked in the usual way. The outer covering is delicately colored, but like a soft skin about the meat, keeping in the juices but yielding readily to the carver's knife and as eatable as the flesh it encases.

It is not one person in 20 who cares for the outside slice of a roast. Unless it be asked for particularly the carver cuts it off and lays it aside upon the platter. Oftener than not he continues to cut into the meat until the gravy follows the knife. The outer slices are the second best. Whereas, if the cover had held the juices at an even temperature and as the heat drew them toward the surface shed them back as the clouds return the moisture drawn by the sun from the teeming earth, every inch of the meat is palatable. There are no desiccated "outside cuts."

So much for the advantage of the cover in roasting within the oven. A close lid should be clamped down over the pot roast and kept there except when it is lifted quickly to allow the cook to turn over the meat in the pot and to make sure there is no danger of burning or adhesion to the bottom and side.

The veriest tyro in culinary matters does not need to be reminded how much more rapidly liquids come to the bubbling boil when the lid is on the saucepan than in an open vessel. The cases in which the latter may be used to equal purpose are so rare as to be hardly worth notice. In pickling it is imperative that the kettle should remain tightly covered after the vinegar is added or the best part of the flavor will escape.

GOOD PIE-CRUST

Take one cupful of sifted flour, one half teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt and one rounding tablespoonful of good lard; rub together and wet with cold water, not too moist. Do not roll it hard nor long.—Farm and Fireside.

FOR MOTORIST

A decided novelty for the motorist is the former set well down on the head supplemented with a voluminous drape of chiffon caught here and there with artistic negligence and then falling in graceful folds to the hem of the skirt.—Pittsburgh Sun.

When You Buy a Clean Daily Newspaper You Get Maximum Newspaper Value and Maximum Newspaper Satisfaction

You don't get the things you don't want in a newspaper—sensationalism, exaggeration and trivialities, but you do get the real news of the world accurately and interestingly told. In it you have before you a bird's-eye view of the important occurrences, conferences, undertakings and achievements of the day throughout the world. It is presented tersely and arranged in pleasing typographical display. Turning to the editorial page you find logical, sane and liberal reasoning on measures and men in the public eye and thought. Monitor readers like this newspaper because it leaves out the unimportant and prints the good news; because its advertising columns are open only to reputable and reliable advertisers; because its household page is a veritable mine of information to the home-maker and housewife; because the cable page gives an accurate view of important movements politically, commercially and generally of foreign powers; because the market and financial pages give the information the business man and banker wants and needs each day; because its special articles are always timely and well-written. In fact, all departments of the Monitor are interesting and desirable. As the leading example of clean journalism, the Monitor is always readable, reliable and worth while. Get the paper for yourself, and be convinced.

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HOUSECLEANING MADE EASIER

Use system and have plenty of good tools

BUSINESS methods in housecleaning save time and money. Clean closets and bureau drawers before the general overturning. Never start the second until the first is finished.

Clean book cases and china closets a shelf at a time. This is quite as cleanly as other methods. Two persons working together can expedite matters. Dust and wipe off books and heap them in order, so they do not need reclassifying. Wash shelves with soap and water, then with rinsing cloth. Wipe very dry. This is quickly accomplished if the worker is careful, says the Philadelphia Times.

Have two dishpans on a table near the china closet, and while one person cleans the shelf and hands down the china and glass, the other can wash and dry it quickly. There is less danger of breakage by this method.

Have on hand plenty of brushes. It is extravagant to keep cleaners waiting until one sends for brushes, soap or the stepladder mended.

This ladder plays an important part in housecleaning. See that yours is safe. If you must get a new one, look at the safety devices. Some ladders have shelves at the top to hold soap and other cleaning utensils. This is a time and step saver.

Have plenty of cloths—these should include coarse ones for rough scrubbing, mops for hardwood floors, cheesecloth and dusters, several pieces of chambray skin for polishing, and muslin or cheese cloth bags to slip over the tops of brushes to be used on walls and woodwork.

Go over your belongings and throw out useless ones; if you cannot decide what is useless, any object that is

packed away season after season will come under that head.

Do not take housecleaning time to read over old letters and clippings. Dust boxes and put in a prominent place where they can be gone over at leisure.

If you do not have extra cleaners and the one maid must help, simplify life during housecleaning week. Arrange for simple meals. Cleaners must be nourished, but give them hot soup, eggs, and bread and butter.

Pack away winter furnishings at housecleaning time. Rooms look cooler without them.

Buy several new scrubbing brushes and a new broom each housecleaning time. You cannot expect good work from worn-out tools. See that you have a long-handled brush. A flat paint brush is excellent for corners and cracks.

If you have no family furniture polish, an excellent one is made from one teaspoonful of vinegar to three of olive oil. Dark spots on a table or other hard wood may be cleaned by wiping with gasoline and water before putting on the polish. The cloth should not be too wet and the woodwork should be wiped dry.

Have a bottle of coal oil handy. It is excellent for cleaning enamel, glass and white paint quickly. Use several cloths and wipe off with fresh water if any greasiness or odor remains.

Tarnished pieces of silver can be quickly cleaned if boiled in water with a small lump of washing soda.

Copper may be polished by rubbing with lemon skin sprinkled with salt. A home-made cleaner for brass is vinegar and salt. Rinse and polish with a sweet oil. If the acid is allowed to remain the brass tarnishes.

AUTUMN FASHIONS OUTLINED

New York importer describes changes

HATS up, if you would be in the fashion," says an importer of smart gowns and hats, who recently gave to a representative of the New York Herald a resume of the changes to be expected in the autumn, as foreshadowed by what is now being worn in Paris.

"No one wears her hat down on the back of her neck any more," said Mr. Kurzman. "The hats are much smaller in the head size and set on the head at right angles. The manner of wearing the hair, parted and at the back of the head, instead of on top, makes it necessary to lift the hair off the back of the neck now that the head sizes are smaller."

"They haven't been able to find a satisfactory substitute for black; and white as a costume harmony in Paris. You will see some rose-colored gowns, but the majority of women are still faithful to black and white. Every woman in Paris is wearing a corsage bouquet, which is either an American beauty rose or a black velvet rose. The black velvet roses are the smartest of all the black flowers."

"Draped skirts are to be worn entirely for dress occasions, the lines of the drapery being long, so as to make women look as tall as possible."

"The short waisted frocks made popular by a prominent Parisian couturier later for his eccentric styles have completely vanished from Paris. The natural

waist line is restored and the lines of the figure are as straight and slender as the draped skirts will permit. As a matter of fact, when the skirts are properly draped they accentuate the height of the figure and its slenderness."

"Fur, lace, ribbons and flowers will be much used on the new gowns for afternoon and evening. These gowns will be of the supple materials and more simple in general style than we have been having, but more richly and elaborately trimmed. The skirts will contain more material, but will still be made to give the narrow effect around the lower part and slashes in front will make it possible for the wearer to walk easily. Accordion plaits, drop skirts or fans of black lace will fill in the slashes and will show only when the wearer of the skirt is walking."

"The first hats of the season are to be small and of medium size, especially the hats for wear with tailored costumes. They are of plush, velvet and panne, and fur is largely used in their trimming. The dress hats are much larger than they have been and will be trimmed with quantities of paradise plumes."

"To wear with the new hats which set up on the head, so that a space is left at the back of the neck, ostrich feather boas will be used. Collars and boas of ostrich are much seen in Paris. The women there are also wearing a great deal of fur trimmings already."

RESTORE EFFICIENCY ORDER TO WILSON IN EVERGLADES REPORT

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary Hays and minor officials of the department of agriculture are both rebuked and defended in reports submitted today to the House by a committee which has just concluded a six-months' investigation of the Florida Everglades case.

Suppression and publication of reports for and against interests of Florida land promoters are charged.

Representatives Moss of Indiana, Floyd of Missouri and Doughton of North Carolina, Democrats, state they are unable to fix responsibility for alleged irregularity in publication of the Everglades reports. Representative Sloan (Rep., Neb.), represented the minority in defending the department heads.

"We invite the attention of the secretary to the many violations of regulations and recommend prompt readjustment which will restore an efficient discipline," is the majority's severest criticism of Secretary Wilson.

"The conduct of Assistant Secretary Hays," the majority declares, "is not in harmony with the regulations of the department and with proper standards of official propriety if not official rectitude."

Assistant Secretary Hays is criticized for making an investment in a North Carolina drainage project under departmental investigation. The report also criticizes Maj. J. O. Wright for accepting stock and fees from drainage promoters while a government engineer.

ARLINGTON TO EFFECT SAVING IN WATER BILL

ARLINGTON—By a novel scheme of one of Arlington's citizens a saving of many thousands of dollars a year will be made in the bill of the metropolitan water department. The cost to put this plan into effect will be about \$5000, which sum has already been appropriated by the town.

The town for several years has obtained its water from the Wachusett reservoir.

Work is already well under way for the redefining of the old Arlington water works, which include a large reservoir and standpipes at the Heights, together with much of the old piping on Massachusetts avenue. Where it is necessary, a new 10-inch water main is being laid along Massachusetts avenue. It is planned to use the water in the reservoir for street watering, watering of the lawns at the schools and other town property, for lavatories in public buildings and in the schoolhouses, in the cemeteries and for the fountain on the new town hall site.

NEW TEACHERS FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD—John B. Alley, formerly a teacher in the Boston Y. M. C. A. day school, has been elected principal of the new evening school which will open in October, and head of the day high school commercial department.

Edmund W. Ogden of the English and history department of the high school, has resigned to complete his course in Harvard and will be succeeded by Miss Ethel Leach of Reading. Miss Ruth Hale will take Miss Nora Weymouth's place in the eighth grade, grammar school. Miss Helen C. Skinner, who has had charge of the commercial course, has been elected head of the Beverly high school business department.

NEW LINE AWAITS CITY FRANCHISE.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Action on an order granting the Boston and Western Railway Company the right to lay its rails on Main street is expected at a special meeting of the board of aldermen called this evening by Mayor Duane. Officials of the trolley company say that construction work on the line from this city to Marlboro will begin as soon as the Waltham franchise is granted.

Mayor Duane will send to the board the appointment of John J. Burns as superintendent of the water department.

RAILROAD SURVEY ADVANCING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Capt. George M. Tompkins of this town, who is to survey the Grand Trunk railway approaches to Boston, began work near the New Hampshire line this week. Captain Tompkins and his corps of engineers have laid out the Grand Trunk line in New Hampshire to Nashua and recently ran a survey through Dunstable, Tyngsboro, Lowell, Billerica, Bedford, Lexington, Waverly and Arlington. After completing the northern entrance they will lay out a route to Boston from the south, connecting at Providence, R. I.

WARSHIP LITTLE DAMAGED

No serious damage was done to the battleship Nebraska by striking uncharted rocks off Point Judith recently. The propellers were dented and will be replaced as will several plates on the bottom. The repairs now under way at the navy yard will be completed in 10 days.

FURNISHERS PLAN GOOD PROGRAM FOR BIG OUTING



(Photo by Marceau, Boston.)
H. B. SCOFIELD

Members of the Home Furnishers' Association of Massachusetts and their friends are having an elaborate program of games, athletic sports, amusements and other special features, drawn up by a committee for the seventh annual mid-summer outing of the organization at Paragon park, Nantasket beach, next Wednesday. Transportation accommodation is being provided for a considerable party, which will leave Rowe's wharf in boats.

A dinner is to be served in the Palm Garden and during the repast a cabaret show will be given. The committee is under the chairmanship of Charles A. Smith.

The officers of the organization are Henry B. Scofield, president; Charles A. Smith, Fred T. A. McLeod, Frank Ferdinand, M. J. Sullivan, J. N. Parker, Hugh McLean, W. H. Williams and B. A. Atkins, vice presidents.

STETSON KINDRED ELECT OFFICERS

NORWELL—The annual reunion of the Stetson Kindred of America was held at the Stetson homestead at Church Hill Saturday. About 100 of the descendants of Cornelius Stetson, who was one of the earliest settlers in this town in 1832, were present at the reunion.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Francis Lynde Stetson of New York; vice-president, John B. Stetson, Jr., of Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, George W. Stetson of Medford; executive committee, George W. Stetson of Medford, Miss Susie A. Smith of Kingston, Nelson M. Lynde Stetson, John B. Stetson, Jr., George W. Stetson, Miss Susie A. Smith, Nelson M. Lynde Stetson, Daniel E. Damon of Plymouth, Ezra T. Stetson of Norwell, Leah E. Stetson of Bangor, Me., Esther S. Barry of Newton, Thomas D. Stetson of New York, F. W. Stetson of Boston.

MAY INVESTIGATE ALL CHARITIES

Boston business men are interested in a new plan to eliminate bogus solicitors and charities that are not in good repute. This plan is embodied in a report prepared by Henry F. Noves of Rochester, N. Y., at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It provides for the establishment of a central bureau at Washington which will investigate all concerns making application for aid to the business world.

In Boston the plan practically is in operation. The Chamber of Commerce members will subscribe to no charity that has not been investigated by a special committee.

HERBERT M. HEATH PASSES AWAY

AUGUSTA, Me.—Herbert M. Heath, lawyer, for years active in politics and defeated for the nomination for the United States Senate under the first test of the preferential primaries act, of which he was a joint author, passed away at his home here. He was a native of Gardiner and a graduate of Bowdoin College. He was assistant secretary of the Maine Senate in 1870-73 while studying law in the office of Judge Danforth. He became known as a constitutional lawyer. He was county attorney of Kennebec county, three years in the state House of Representatives, two years a state senator, chairman of the Republican state convention in 1892. Twice he refused a place on the state supreme bench.

STRIKE RESULTS ESTIMATED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Operatives' loss of wages, \$540,000; union strike benefits paid, \$37,500; cost mills in fixed charges, \$250,000; loss in products 20,000,000 yards, mostly finer grades of cloth; loss cotton sales, 12,500 bales, are the estimates by a mill official of the result of the six weeks' strike of 13,000 mill operatives here.

ATTLEBORO MEETING PLANNED

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Members of the Progressive party of Attleboro are arranging for a mass meeting to be held here on Aug. 29. Dr. Joseph B. Gerould, a candidate for the Legislature from North Attleboro, a Republican and a delegate to the Chicago convention, heads the Progressive committee.

MANUFACTURERS IN LYNN INCREASE PRICE ON WOMEN'S SHOES

LYNN, Mass.—Announcement of an increase in the prices of women's shoes has been made by Lynn manufacturers who are soon to show samples of new spring and summer lines. The advance in prices is not confined to Lynn-made shoes, but affects footwear made throughout the country.

Indications are that the welt shoe which has been sold by the retailer for \$3.50 will be supplanted by a shoe which will sell for \$4, and this bids fair to be the price for popular lines. Shoes which have retailed for \$4 will probably cost \$4.75, while the \$5 lines will advance to \$6.

Lynn manufacturers ascribe the numerous failures of shoe manufacturers this year to attempts to sell shoes at former prices.

According to the explanation of one of the Lynn manufacturers, everything used in the production of shoes has advanced during the past year so that the increase in cost is from 12 to 20 cents a pair on \$3.50 and \$4 shoes and as high as 30 cents on some special lines.

On account of the increase in the price of sole leather, it is said that soles cost from 2 to 3 cents a pair more than they cost a year ago. Thread, linings and buttons are known to be more expensive than ever before, and calfskins, which are used almost exclusively, are higher than they were last year at this time.

Since the manufacturer cannot make shoes at a loss and the retailer cannot sell them and lose money, there is nothing left for the producer but to ask more money for his shoes; and with the spring and summer trade, which the salesmen are now covering the territory for, it is expected that the increase will be general.

GOVERNOR FOSS TO ATTEND OPENING OF THE COPLEY PLAZA

Governor Foss and state and city officials are to attend the formal opening of the Copley Plaza hotel this evening. The hotel has just been completed and furnished at a cost of \$3,000,000. The New York members of the company connected with the Plaza hotel in that city will also be present. J. C. LaVine, manager of the new hotel, will preside.

The illumination on the first floor is to be a feature of the opening. In the spacious hall room massive chandeliers of artistic design spread light from groups of electric bulbs. In the dining room a semi-daylight effect is obtained from concealed lamps, and in the large cafe diffused lights illumine the room. Other large apartments on this floor also possess their own lighting effects.

In addition to its large palm garden, public rooms, halls and corridors, there are 500 private rooms and 380 bathrooms in the building. There are four principal entrances.

Broad and graceful stairways lead to all floors from the basement up, and there are nine elevators, seven passenger and two service.

WORKERS CLOSE ANNUAL SESSION

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—The annual sessions of the Northfield Conference for Christian Workers were brought to a close Sunday afternoon, the final gathering being addressed by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of the Armour Institute, Chicago. At the morning service Dr. Charles Brown of London was the speaker.

Exercises in connection with the summer commencement of the Mt. Hermon school were also held Sunday. In the forenoon Dr. Gunsaulus delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

BLOCK OF SILVER FOR TITANIC ARCH

WASHINGTON—One of the blocks which will be used in the construction of a memorial arch in Washington to honor the men who remained on the steamship Titanic that women and children might escape will be made of virgin silver from the mines of Bolivia, and will represent the contribution of the women of the South American republic to the project planned by North American women.

The proffer comes from an organization of women of La Paz, Bolivia, and is made through Horace G. Knowles, the American minister to Bolivia.

OFFERS PRIZES FOR COMPOSITIONS

Two prizes for the best compositions on "Citizenship" are offered to members of the immigrant classes in citizenship in the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, by Philip Davis, director.

The contest will close Aug. 21 and the prizes will be awarded Labor day.

REPORT CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA

(By the United Press)
VIENNA, Austria—Following the proclamation of martial law at Sevastopol and Kronstadt, the Russian police are making numerous arrests today at both places. It is said that a formidable revolution and conspiracy has been uncovered in the navy.

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BAY STATE NEWS

STONEHAM

The employees' association of the E. L. Patch Company has completed plans for the annual outing to be held Sept. 21 at Quannapowitt lake grove, Wakefield. There will be two baseball games, one between the men and the other between girls' nines captained by Miss Grace Doherty and Miss Charlotte Jackson. Committees for the outing are: General, Elmer E. Newhall, Frederick Kelley, A. N. Terry, George C. Perry, Mrs. Margie Newhall, Miss Mary Ahern, Miss Ora Smardon; men's athletics, Parker Hutchins, John Foshey, Charles H. Elwell, Frank Pultz, Frank Dulong; women's athletics, Misses Maude Burdick, Annie Byron, Grace Doherty, Edna Walker, Eva Cuneo; refreshments, Charles A. Ward, Louis Grafton, Miss Charlotte Jackson, Miss Kathryn McQuillan.

WAKEFIELD

The Wakefield Improvement Association is making plans for a general exhibition of flowers in September in which all amateur gardeners here will be eligible to compete. Prizes and ribbons will be awarded. The committee in charge comprises Mrs. Mary E. Kirk, Harry A. Simonds, Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, Miss Clara L. Brownell and the president, John J. Round.

The selectmen issued building permits today to the Baptist church for an addition for coal and storage. To Miss Georgia Crowe for a building at 139 Salem street, to Mrs. Anna T. Lewis for a new frame dwelling costing \$3000 at Greenwood and Spring streets and to Martha M. Reid for an addition to a store at Montrose.

WILMINGTON

The annual reunion and meeting of the Gowing Family Association is to be held at Thompson's grove on the shore of Silver lake Thursday. A basket lunch will be served at noon, followed with the reading of papers, reports of officers and election of officers for the ensuing year.

Several new teachers have been elected to the public schools, made necessary by resignations at the close of the term in June. Miss Elizabeth Batschelet of North Reading, a graduate of the Salem normal school will have charge of the commercial department in the high school. Among other new teachers who will begin their duties this fall are Miss Ada Hersey of Dunstable and Miss Dodge of Winchester.

NEEDHAM

Papers were filed today nominating William G. Mosday, Thomas Sutton, Horace A. Carter and Henry T. Childs as delegates to the Republican state convention; William F. Casey as delegate to the Democratic state convention; George A. Adams, George A. Billings, Henry D. Blackman, William F. Brown, Adam Dyson, Theodore McIntosh, William A. Probert, Charles W. Woodbury and Samuel H. Wragg as the Republican town committee.

A portable school building has been erected in the grounds of the Kimball school to accommodate the overflow from that school pending the erection of a new building on Green's field.

MELROSE

The Rev. Nicholas Van Der Pyl of Haverhill, occupied the pulpit of the Highlands Congregational church on Sunday and the Rev. A. C. Baldwin of Fall River spoke at the First Baptist church. The Rev. Thomas Sims has returned to the First Congregational church after an absence in the West. This church is to elect an assistant pastor this month. The Rev. Thompson E. Ashby having resigned to become pastor of the Linden Congregational church of Malden.

EVERETT

The Boston Elevated is preparing to commence work in laying the foundation piers for the new Elevated structure to Malden square next April, and will probably have the structure completed in about a year from this month. Work is also to commence at that time on the Malden terminal, plans for the structure already being under way. The Board of Trade and the city government are to cooperate to secure the locations of stations at vantage points in Everett.

READING

Miss Eleanor S. Campbell has received notice of her appointment as postmistress at North Reading, to succeed the late F. S. French. Her commission not having arrived, it is not definitely known on what date she will take charge. With

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her appointment also comes notification that the location of the office will be changed from E. A. Carpenter's store to the Flint memorial building.

WALTHAM

Members of the Progressive party in Waltham are to open campaign headquarters in the Locke block this evening. George A. Field is chairman of the committee which has been organized.

The annual exhibition of the Waltham Home Garden Association is to be held in the assembly hall of the high school building Sept. 14. Judges who will award the prizes for the best gardens are Mrs. Mary E. Howe, Mrs. Thomas P. Smith and Miss Ella Holbrook.

LEXINGTON

At the last meeting of the board of selectmen, the tax collector's book, certifying the amount due from abutters for street watering and oiling was signed. The selectmen also signed a certificate stating the amount due from property owners for suppression of noths. At this time the matter of the improvements on Oakland street were also talked over.

ARLINGTON

Tuesday is Arlington's "flower mission" day, and any flowers left at the Arlington station of the Boston & Maine between 8 and 8:30 o'clock in the morning, will be received by Miss Florence Harris of Academy street, who will send them to the Mutual Helpers' Flower Mission in Boston, where the contributions will be distributed among the poor and sick of the city.

WOBURN

The old Central house, which was purchased a short time ago by N. Gorin, is being remodeled, the lower floor being fitted up for business purposes, three stores being provided, and the second floor will probably be remodeled for tenements. This building is one of the old landmarks of the city.

WINCHESTER

New sidewalks are to be built by the town this week in Sheffield road, Walcott road, Eastern avenue, Dix, Church, Bacon, Main and Oxford streets, where they will be built of granite, and of concrete in Swanton, Main, Washington, Nelson, Oak and Holland streets.

CONCORD

Richard B. Cross of Elm street is the only boy in the fifth senatorial district to be awarded a scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Young Cross, who received a full scholarship, will attend Tech this fall as a senior.

HANOVER

The school committee has elected Miss Evelyn Severance as teacher in the Curtis grammar school at North Hanover, and she will begin her duties at the opening of school in September. She is a graduate of the Bridgewater state normal school.

MIDDLEBORO

Mrs. Benjamin E. Holmes has purchased the Daniel White place and will make many improvements there.

The annual clambake of the Ladies Aid Society of Rock Village will be held next Thursday.

WHITMAN

The annual reunion of the Packard family will be held in Brockton, Sept. 11. The telephone company is making improvements to its service and has installed a number of extra cables.

BRIDGEWATER

The Methodist society will hold a lawn party on the grounds surrounding the home of Mrs. Abbie Bartlett tomorrow evening.

VERMONT CAMPAIGN ON

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The political campaign in Vermont is in full swing this week. The state election is on Sept. 3. The political contest for Governor in Vermont this fall is five-sided. The Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists and Socialists have each a candidate.

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WAR GAME UMPIRE

PRaises MILITIA

STRATFORD, Conn.—That great progress has been made by the national guard in knowledge and application of military tactics and that the institution as a whole is efficient, is the opinion expressed today by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief umpire of the war maneuvers just completed in this state.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander R. W. Vincent, detached the Buffalo; to the South Dakota as first lieutenant.

Lieut.-Commanders J. H. Comfort and Hayne Ellis, commissioned lieutenant-commanders in the navy from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. A. G. Stirling and R. M. Brainard, commissioned lieutenants in the navy from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. A. C. Kail, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to the Buffalo as executive and navigator.

Lieut. S. M. Robinson, detached the Florida; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., connection the Jupiter.

Lieutenants (junior grade) Joseph Baer and R. F. Bernard, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy from June 7, 1912.

Ensign E. W. Broadbent, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 8, 1912.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Connor to naval hospital, Narragansett bay, R. I.

Chief Gunner Adolph Hasler to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Machinist R. M. Huggard to charge naval coal depot, New London, Conn.

Mate Gustav Johnson, detached receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk M. C. Hoff, reappointed; to naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

Marine Corps Order

Second Lieut. R. E. Davis, detached marine barracks, Norfolk; to Philippines.

Second Lieut. R. E. Messersmith, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia; to Philippines.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Caesar is at Sewall Point.

The Cincinnati is at Chefoo.

The Brutus is at Boston.

The Vulcan is at Newport.

The South Dakota is at Mare Island.

The Hector is at Hampton Roads.

The Massachusetts is at North River, New York city.

The Saratoga has left Chefoo for Woosung.

The Wheeling has left Guantanamo for Puerto Plata.

The Solace has left the navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads.

The Patterson, the Ammen, the Burrows, the Monaghan and the Trippe have left Boston for Rockport, Mass.

Navy Notes

Marine detachments from the new battleships Wyoming and Arkansas, which will be placed in commission in September, are being organized at the Marine Barracks, Annapolis. The Wyoming, which will eventually be the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, will have a detachment of eighty-two men, commanded by Capt. Woodell A. Pickering, and the detachment of the Arkansas will be in command of Capt. L. M. Gulick.

Revenue Cutter Service

Aug. 7.—Third Lieut. of Engineers S. B. Orne, granted 15 days' extension of leave, commencing Aug. 31.

Aug. 9.—Third Lieut. G. U. Stewart, granted 10 days' leave of absence, commencing Sept. 7.

First Lieut. of Engineers H. W. Spear, granted 90 days' leave, commencing Aug. 10.

Aug. 10.—Second Lieut. J. W. Glover, directed to proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., on official business.

Second Lieut. W. P. Wishnar, granted 15 days' leave, commencing on return to duty of Capt. C. E. Johnston.

Second Lieut. of Engineers A. F. Patterson, granted 15 days' extension of leave, commencing Aug. 20.

Aug. 12.—First Lieut. A. H. Bulmer, directed to report to Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, president of retiring board.

Aug. 13.—Second Lieut. J. J. Hutson, granted 30 days' leave, commencing Sept. 3.

Third Lieut. of Engineers C. J. Oldend, granted 30 days' leave, commencing upon return of First Lieut. of Engineers M. N. Usin.

April 11.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden, granted seven days' extension of leave, commencing Aug. 14.

Capt. S. M. Landrey, granted 60 days' leave, commencing upon return of Second Lieut. P. H. Harrison to duty.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

A GEM OF A NAME

"I propose that you call your new baseball park Kohinor field."

"Why?"

"It's such a fine diamond."—Washington Herald.

FIGURES TOO DRY

"You never hesitate about offering to explain the tariff and banking and currency."

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Wiseboy. "You are thoroughly informed on those subjects!"

"I don't have to be. I assure my hearers that I can explain it and they take my word for it rather than hear the statistics I next present."—Washington Star.

NOT UP TO BASEBALL SPEED

The new shortstop started to throw to second base, changed his plan and started to throw to third. Finally he threw to first, two men having scored.

"I don't think you'll do for baseball," said the manager kindly.

"Why not?"

"Not quite fast enough, son. Better go in for chess."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OPPOSED TO TIPS

He—I don't approve of tips.

She—It has been noticed that you do not even tip your hat.—New York American.

leave, commencing upon return of Second Lieut. P. H. Harrison to duty.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, granted 25 days' extension of leave of absence, commencing Sept. 2.

First Lieut. of Engineers H. Kotschmar, granted seven days' leave of absence, commencing Aug. 21.

Aug. 15.—Capt. of Engineers D. McF. French, granted 30 days' leave, Aug. 7.

Third Lieut. of Engineers A. H. Hixby, ordered to report to First Lieut. of Engineers J. B. Turner, chairman of subboard for examination for promotion.

PLAIN TALK

"Why, it's as plain as the nose on your face."

"Well, anyhow, it isn't so plain as the face behind your nose."—Tatler.

AMBITION'S FALL

Many a high ambition is thrown overboard when its possessor discovers that hard work is connected with it.—Detroit Free Press.

NOT ALL SOUND

Tommy—Pop, what is sound advice?

Tommy's Pa—Sound advice, my boy, is generally nine parts sound and one part advice.—Philadelphia Record.

MORNING IN THE COUNTRY

I love to hear the brook go by,
To hear the birds awake;
I love to hear the cook apply
The hammer to the steak.

—Washington Herald.

FUEL ALWAYS ON HAND

"Nature always maintains a balance," declared the country editor.

"As to how in particular?"

"Spring poem manuscripts begin coming in just as the coal runs short."—Washington Herald.

INDEPENDENT

"He doesn't care what people think."

"No."

"No, he eats corn on the cob in his own way no matter how many are in the dining room."—Detroit Free Press.

AUDEMARS OFF ON LONG FLIGHT

NEW YORK—Edmund Audemars, a Swiss airman who has made a number of ascensions in the United States, has started fromissy, five miles southwest of Paris, on a flight to Berlin. He is competing for a prize offered for the longest distance covered by an aeroplane in one day. The newspapers state that a group of sportsmen have posted a prize of \$20,000, payable to the first aviator who flies from Paris to Berlin, says a New York Herald despatch from Paris.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—It is a little unusual to testify gratitude for good intentions solely. The expression of that virtuous feeling is generally reserved for actual accomplishments. Yet the municipality of Panama has just erected a statue in memory of Lieut. Lucien Bonaparte Wyse, the first promoter of the Panama canal project, who did as well as he could, if not nearly as well as others have done since. It has been shown that Lieutenant Wyse's plans for digging a waterway to connect the oceans were practical, even in his day, when means and methods of carrying on great construction works were far more limited than at present. The American engineers, who are so rapidly pushing the big ditch to completion, frankly acknowledge that the work the French engineers performed between 1881 and 1889 was good, as far as it went.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Many of the states are advocating the use of vacant lots and grounds surrounding homes for the raising of vegetables and thus cut down the high cost of living. In Louisiana there is much wasted land, which would produce enough food to materially cut down the cost of living to a minimum and yet high prices are being paid for table necessities when the tacking of the earth with a hoe and a little labor will produce an abundance. In foreign countries the well-to-do citizens all have kitchen gardens and even the fust of land fit for use is devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, and it is odd they would lose caste if they failed to become producers, even though it might be only in a modest way. Some who are hearing the cry of "back to the land" will do well to let the cry lead them to their backyards and vacant spaces about their homes.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Those profes-

sional alarmists who attempt to create an impression that the world's supply of necessities is running so short as to give assurance of famine sooner or later have made a miscalculation in the matter of salt. The supply of coal may be exhausted some time. There may be necessity for considering ways and means to reforestize certain portions of the earth. There may be limits to the possible production of petroleum. The visible supply of gold may be low, some hundreds of years in the future. Other emergencies in connection with the world's supply of needed things may arise. But—salt! Why, the great Salt lake of Utah has enough of the saline stuff in its depths to supply the world for an unlimited time if all other sources of supply were exhausted. And there are other inexhaustible sources.

PROF. FISHER TO SEE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Irving Fisher, professor of political learning at Yale, visited Washington Sunday and conferred with Congressman Curley on the Crawford-Sulzer bill, which provides for an international committee to investigate the high cost of living.

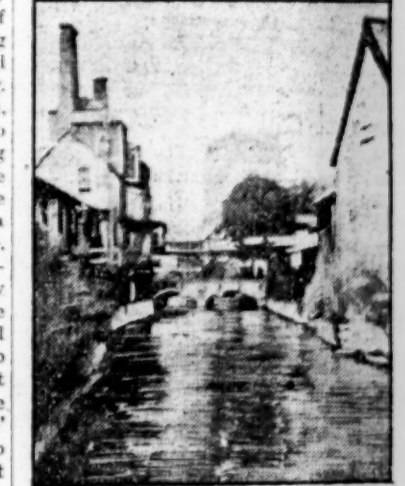
Professor Fisher and Mr. Curley, it is said, will call on President Taft today with the expectation of enlisting his support in the passage of the measure.

SOUTHERN ORATOR TO SPEAK

An address will be made Thursday evening in the Charles Street A. M. E. church by Dr. James E. Shepard, a southern orator and educational worker. It will be his first appearance in Boston. Dr. Shepard is the president and founder of the National Religious Training school located at Durham, N. C. His school is devoted to the training of preachers, Sunday school workers, social settlement workers and Y. M. C. A. secretaries.

ATMOSPHERE OF ANTIQUITY STAYS ROUND OXFORD CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor) OXFORD CASTLE, OXFORD

LONDON—As we turn out of the busy traffic of the modern New road into the quiet backwater of Titmouse lane and pass over Quaking bridge down Fisher row or Paradise street we plunge immediately into a world where, under the guardianship of the old tower of Oxford castle, the atmosphere of antiquity is not easily dislodged.

There is a presence and a character about this old tower that has led at least one writer to personify it, saying, "Look where he reigns so silent!" And in his silent presence there comes back into mind the memory of those tales they taught us in our school days and we feel a sense of satisfaction that we had not been so badly cheated after all. The castle really did exist, probably Matilda really did escape in the winter, unnoticed in her white clothing, seven and a half centuries ago. If they had but shown us his portrait in those days of our incredulity!

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

INDIA'S TAKINGS OF SILVER ONCE MORE BIG FACTOR

Reentrance of Country Into Market Gives New Turn to the Trade—China Has Been Big Influence

MINTING PURPOSES

NEW YORK—Reported reentrance of Indian government into the silver market gives a new turn to trade in that metal. For a year or two China had come to be the leading factor. The revolutionary period caused heavy demands and led to general hoarding, to the doing business on a cash basis, to withdrawal of paper currency and to accumulation of large silver reserves in international banks.

Meanwhile India had been out of the market since late in 1907. During the heavy purchases of 1907 it paid 31 9-16 to 32 1-2 pence per ounce, averaging 30 7-8 as London price for the year. Exports of silver to the far East from London were 417,288,063, at maximum in a decade, during that year, in which the United States government also resumed purchase of silver. In the following year the sharp fall in silver came late in the season, coincident with the financial crisis in the United States and cessation of government buying in India. From average of 30 3-16 pence silver fell in 1908 to 24 1-2. The average for 1911 was 24 9-16.

India's demand as measured by net imports during five years ending with 1911 averaged about 81,500,000 ounces: 1910-11, 53,104,000; 1909-10, 61,005,000; 1908-09, 73,740,000; 1907-08, 97,740,000; 1906-07, 118,199,000; average, 81,194,000.

Meanwhile the Indian government has coined 528,675,000 rupees, of which 119,536,000 were recoinage, leaving net addition to currency of 409,139,000 rupees, or 140,750,000 ounces. The Indian government at beginning of the financial year 1906-07 had stocks of 5,250,000 ounces; this was still uncoined at expiration of 1910-11. Five-year imports of silver for minting purposes were about 136,000,000 ounces, and deducting this from net imports in five years for all purposes of 409,139,000 ounces gives net imports for other than government purposes of about 273,000,000 ounces. From this should be deducted 17,000,000 ounces as the difference between speculative stocks in Bombay between beginning and end of this five-year period, leaving 256,000,000 ounces as net consumption for trade purposes in the five years ending 1911, averaging 50,000,000 ounces a year, compared with 55,104,000 for 1910-11.

Meanwhile the standard of prosperity in India has been raised, and the Bombay speculative syndicate, believing in necessity of government purchase sooner or later, for three years has been holding liberal supplies in anticipation. A factor which has helped to postpone silver buying is the part which gold has begun to play in Indian currency needs. Bombay's silver stocks now are about 24,000,000.

During first six months of this year the net import of gold into India was 219,500,000, compared with 220,909,000 for the whole period of 1911. Less than half of the past six months' imports are held in the Indian treasury against note issues. The balance has no doubt figured in hoarding as well as in form of currency in large purchases of grain. India's treasury usually carries 250,000,000 to 400,000,000 rupees in coin, varying with circulation needs.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 19.)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—Frank E. Russell; U. S. New York—F. M. Bedell of Henry Jacobs & Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. Kreiger; U. S. San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Morrison of D. J. Morrison & Bro.; Essex, U. S. LEATHER BUYERS
Leicester, Eng.—Arthur T. Porter; U. S. Leicester, Eng.—W. L. Grant of Thomas Oliver Ltd.; Adams
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engel of Little Falls Shoe Co.; U. S.
London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Hunt Bros. & Co.; Essex
St. Louis, Mo.—A. C. Brown and Fred Rogers of Hamilton Brown & Co.; 501 Atlantic av.

WILL OPEN CAR REPAIR SHOPS

SANDUSKY, O.—That the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad's car repair shops in West Sandusky, partially dismantled and closed a little more than a year ago, will be reequipped and operated with 150 men at the start, was announced at the conclusion of a conference of New York Central officials here last night. Orders for machinery were immediately sent out.

The officials say they intend to have freight cars operated on the Lake Shore between Toledo and Cleveland, on the Lake Erie & Western east of Peoria, Ill., and on the Springfield-Sandusky division of the "Big Four," repaired at the West Sandusky shops. The shops, it is said, will become as large as any on the Lake Shore except those at Collinwood.

PROPOSED SALE OF NOTES BY THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Little Fear Over Reception of Any New Securities of Company as Road Has a Prosperous Record Notwithstanding Present Heavy Expenses

NEW YORK—Expectations that the Chicago & Northwestern railway would shortly sell to its bankers in New York between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 equipment trust notes served to draw attention to the apparently unsuccessful efforts of that system, among others, to restore its gross earnings to a point far enough beyond working expenses to enable net income to make a fair comparison with recent years. Like other roads of the United States running westward from Chicago through the big spring wheat states the Northwestern has not been able for some time to report satisfactory operating results; while there has not been a repetition of such a monthly report as that of January, when net earnings were shown to have fallen \$809,000 from a year ago, at the same time it has seemed impossible for the road to make a report that could be termed even moderately good. Thus, the preliminary figures published for the 12 months ended June 30, 1912, have shown gross earnings below both the two preceding fiscal years, operating expenses close to the highest point on record, net earnings the smallest since 1905, and the common dividend earned by a meager margin.

Still, no matter how far discussion may go over the question of the Northwestern and other roads in its territory to earn large margins of surplus, as was their former custom, there is little to fear over the reception accorded any securities the company may choose to put out. An issue of Northwestern equipment notes will be readily taken, not only because of the merits which such securities are usually supposed to possess, no matter by whom offered, but because the Northwestern securities have a following which is peculiarly their own. There are, in the list of American railroad bond investments, few which surpass those of this system in the favor of both institutions and individuals having capital available for the security market. A year ago \$7,500,000 of the general mortgage 4s were sold to finance projects under way, following a sale in the autumn of 1909, when the market was asked to absorb \$15,000,000 of these 4s.

Strained as the market for capital appeared to be on both occasions, absolutely no difficulty was encountered in obtaining a satisfactory price for the bonds, or in effecting a ready sale. With a record behind it which has been sufficiently prosperous to make its 4s legal investments for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, there has never been need for concern over the safety of such issues as the Northwestern has put out; further than that, recognition of the fact that every increase in the company's capital has produced a corresponding increase in the system's earning capacity not long ago assured investors in the matter of character of those in control of the Northwestern's earning destiny. An exhibition of mere expansion in a transportation system's mileage does not always give adequate reflection of the progress that system may be making, but the Northwestern's comparison is presented for what it is worth.

That additional mileage has been built almost every year since the "boom period" of 1905 and 1906, notwithstanding the long depression incidental to the 1907 panic, shows to what use the Northwestern has put the new capital it has raised.

Mileage Inc.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
1912	7,900	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1911	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1910	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1909	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1908	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1907	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1906	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1905	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143
1904	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143	7,143

*Decrease.

There are extremists on the subject of new railway mileage, and a number of people persist in holding to the theory that eventually the Northwestern will extend its lines to the Pacific coast, in order to compete for overland traffic with the Hill roads, the St. Paul and the Union Pacific. But the day of such extensions is in the long future. "A line to the Pacific is the last thing in our minds," said the Northwestern's chairman, three years ago, and no evidence has been forthcoming since those words were spoken to alter the impression they were intended to convey. The experience of the St. Paul with its Puget sound extension has been an object lesson on how burdensome a 1000-mile branch through new territory can be, and until the contingency is actually forced upon the road, there is little likelihood of any ambitious venture. To be sure, the Northwestern has now the distinction of being the only large granger road not having possession of an ocean outlet; a larger gross income is undoubtedly sacrificed by turning traffic to foreign lines because the Northwestern lines do not extend beyond a given territory. But the argument on that score is not entirely one-sided. The Northwestern has not been prodigal in the issue of stocks and bonds during recent years; its capital has gone toward building branch roads and connections through a section of the country which is well populated and productive of much wealth. And yet, despite surface indications that the road has profited from its new mileage, the fact is that average net earnings per mile last year were far below the average of the preceding half-dozen years.

Despite all the outlay of capital for increase of mileage, and in face of such industrial progress as the states through

which the Northwestern runs may have developed, the Northwestern's net earnings per mile of road have been less in the past year than they were in 1905, showing a decline of no less than \$636 from the high water mark of 1907. Of course, the road cannot be held entirely at fault, as the record of expansion in gross earnings shows; nevertheless, in reckoning the bond value of a road, it is inevitable that the performance of net earnings over a given number of years should carry weight.

Following is a table showing the yearly changes in mileage since 1905, as contrasted with the changes in gross and net earnings (before payment of taxes) per mile:

	Mileage	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings
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Thus we have had an increase of 9 per cent in the mileage of the Northwestern, comparing the returns of last year with 1905, as compared with an increase of 32 per cent in gross earnings and a decrease of a half of 1 per cent in net earnings.

How far off the time may be when the high cost of operating will be remedied is a problem which railroad men do not care to discuss, but, if this is the only problem of the Northwestern, it is assuredly an important one with the road. Many deductions are possible from the above table, but after all they would lead nowhere at the present time. The main point of the Northwestern's situation is that the road still enjoys high credit in the money market, earned because it has brought itself to a position where, if it borrows money, it can guarantee with absolute assurance that the interest will regularly be paid, and that the capital advanced will be returned when the date of maturity rolls around. The Northwestern can secure money on mortgage far more readily than it can by issuing stock to its shareholders. It is four years since it last accomplished any financing by means of the sale of stock; fresh money since 1909 has been obtained through the less expensive method of increasing mortgage obligations, rather than through stock flotations, as was the favorite method prior to 1909.

The last stock issue was made in January, 1909, when \$30,500,000 common was offered to shareholders at par, giving subscription rights worth \$15 a share. That stock has since its issuance drawn dividend at the rate of 7 per cent annually, whereas, had 4 per cent bonds been sold at the time, the yearly charge against the company would have been \$1,200,000, while the discount at which the bonds were sold could have been written off in the first year with the amount saved in the difference between the annual dividend and interest return.

INDICATION OF FIRMER MONEY RATES IN WEST

CHICAGO—The western money market presents a very satisfactory condition with strong indications of growing firmer in the next month to six weeks. It is the rule rather than the exception, for bankers to make loans at a minimum rate of 5 per cent on six months' maturity. Brokers are offering a few attractive lines in commercial paper around 5 per cent, but they are not being met with any very ready response on the part of the large banks, as the larger institutions are fully cognizant of their surplus balance being close within the limit of reserve and they are not therefore in the market at the present time. There is a fair amount of borrowing on the part of merchants, as they show a disposition to enlarge their stocks on reports of larger sales, by their representatives throughout the country.

Counter rates are well maintained at 5 to 6 per cent, although business of this character is rather limited, as the average individual is not asking for much accommodation as yet, preferring to await a little the development of what may be the outcome of the tariff legislation now before Congress.

As the maturity of crops takes place, bankers feel that with the large harvest now in prospect they will be called upon for a considerable greater amount of funds than in a number of years. It is true that Chicago banks are beginning to feel the outflow of money for the South and Southwest, but the demand has not become at all urgent. On the contrary, it is moving moderately, and it will be some time before it is known what will be the necessary requirements for the movement of the crops in the Northwest as maturity and threshing has been retarded somewhat on account of the cold and wet weather. Conditions in every respect are considered very favorable by banks, not only in the crop territory but also in the commercial and industrial world, and they are, therefore, of the opinion that as the fall season set in, there will be such a demand for funds as will cause rates to advance to at least 6 per cent.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

H. Dangel Company, Boston, publishers, \$50,000; Harry Dangel, Ernest A. Savage, George W. Schmidt.

Morrow Brothers, Inc., Boston, machinery, \$10,000; Ernest F. Morrow, Harold K. Morrow, J. Harold Mahler.

Aube Smoke Consumer Company, Springfield, \$50,000; Napoleon P. Bissonette, Frederick H. Dumbleton, Homer B. Hulbert.

Amberine Lubricants Company, Boston, \$50,000; Israel I. Stevens, Harry B. Golden, Nathan Bozay.

Helocotis Company, Inc., Lynn, bakers and confectioners, \$50,000; James T. Carter, Christos B. Taggry, William H. Thompson.

E. Gerry Emmons Corporation, Swampscott, boats, \$100,000; E. Gerry Emmons, Sarah E. Donovan, Clarence S. Mather. Boston Dental Institute, Inc., \$10,000; Marion J. Machado, William G. Andrew, Manuel G. Andrew.

Auburn Last Co., Framingham, \$100,000; Henry H. Stone, Charles A. Dunlap, Franklin G. Dyer.

Furbush & Co., Inc., Boston, slaughtering, \$25,000; Arthur J. Plummer, S. Eliot Henry, Gustavus V. Green, Howard E. Littlefield, Frank W. Vinal.

Simplex Sales Co., Boston, novelties, \$50,000; Manuel A. Diniz, George H. Moore, Joseph W. Hayes.

Douglas Saw and Machinery Co., Boston and Chicago, \$250,000; Harry L. Coe, Charles L. Harpham.

F. Johnson Co., Boston, wool brokers, \$10,000; Thomas Gawne, Philip R. Amidon, A. Ingham Bicknell.

J. Duncan Co., Boston, machinery, \$50,000; John Duncan, Frederick J. Judd, Fred C. Duncan, Charles T. Judd.

Cynthia Mills, Boston, cotton and wool, \$50,000; John G. Stacey, Richard J. Cotter, E. Barton Chapin.

The National Wholesale Millinery Syndicate, Inc., Boston, \$30,000; Charles L. Gilbert, Jane E. Gilbert, Frank E. Drew.

Louis B. Cadario & Sons, Inc., Boston, contractors, \$25,000; Albert E. Lewis, Henry L. Taylor, Mary E. Sheehan.

Steel Specialties Company, Boston, \$50,000; Elvin P. Worth, George Louis Richards, Jesse W. Morton.

Noble & Cooley Company, Greenville, \$25,000; Ralph B. Cooley, Orville R. Noble, Joseph B. Ely.

Fred W. Gerry Company, Boston, provision brokers, \$10,000; Wendell D. Rockwood, Joseph W. McIntyre, Fred W. Gerry.

The E. C. Andrews Company, Everett, automobile furnishings \$10,000; Everett C. Andrews, H. Russell Lynn, Warren J. Riggs, Zelman A. Hall, Susie M. Andrews.

The Stern-Made Dress Company, Boston, \$50,000; Leopold Stern, Harry Small, Meyer H. Goldschmidt.

Empire Theater Company, Chelsea, \$52,500; James Bloomberg, Frederick S. Raddin, William O. Johnson.

Arti-Stain Company, Boston, \$10,000; William F. Puresher, James R. Rutter, Frederick W. Spollett.

The Excelsior Laundry Company, Malden, \$20,000; Tobias Kolow, Hyman Kolow, Jeremiah Hogan, Jacob Stavisky.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine on the spot is quiet with only a routine movement into consuming channels, but the market is fairly steady in sympathy with Savannah, and dealers quoted 43 1/2 to 44 1/2 c. ex-vard.

Rosin—Business continues of limited volume and chiefly in jobbing quantities, with the market devoid of interesting feature, and quotations are without important change. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.55, Gen Sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.70, D \$7.15, F \$7.35, G \$7.40, H \$7.45, I \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, W \$8.15, WW \$8.30.

Tar and Pitch—Quotations remain nominally unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.45 to \$4.65 for pitch and continued quiet markets are noted for both.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 40c. Sales 704, receipts 861, exports 711, stock 4102. Rosin firm. Sales 2716, receipts 2997, exports 930, stock 11,945. Prices: WW \$8.00 to \$8.05, WG \$7.60 to \$7.65, N \$7.15 to \$7.20, M \$6.90 to \$7.00, K \$6.75 to \$6.85, I \$6.70, H \$6.70, G \$6.70, F \$6.70, E \$6.60 to \$6.65, D \$6.45 to \$6.50, B \$6.30 to \$6.35.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 32s 6d. Rosins, common, 16s 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 31s 6d. American standard quiet at 16s 4 1/2 d. Rosin, American fine quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$8.10, spirits, machine, steady at 30 1/2 c. Turpentine firm at \$2.10, hard \$3.25, soft \$4.75, virgin \$4.75.

RICE HARVEST BEGUN

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana and Texas, which produce 90 per cent of rice grown in the United States, have begun harvest. Last year's production for the country was 23,000,000 bushels. Condition is superior this year and acreage 50 per cent larger.

LUMBER DEALERS LOOK FORWARD TO GOOD FALL TRADE

Business Still Quiet and Prices Practically Unchanged—Building Activity Is Somewhat Restricted

WHOLESALE PRICES

Few changes in prices are noted in the lumber industry. The trade is still somewhat quiet. Dealers are looking forward to more activity in the fall and this hope has a sustaining influence. General business is good. If there was less activity in other lines it is believed that there would be a greater amount of building in progress than at present. Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments—Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24 to \$24.50; 9-inch, \$25 to \$25.50; 10-inch, \$26 to \$26.50; 11 or 12-inch, \$27 to \$27.50.

Random, 2x4, \$22 to \$22.50; 2x3, \$21 to \$21.50; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$21 to \$21.50; 2x8, \$23; 2x10, \$24.50 to \$25; 2x12, \$25.

Boards—Spruce cov. 5 and up, \$21 to \$21.50; matched spruce, \$22.50 to \$23; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 ft., \$22.50 to \$23; bundled furring clipped to lengths, \$22.50 to \$21.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, \$3.50 to 4; clears, \$3.00 to \$3.45.

Laths, spruce: 1 1/2-inch, \$4.10; 1 1/2-inch, \$3.65 to \$3.75.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50 to \$52; clears, \$48 to \$50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4 Arkansas and long leaf pine. Partition B and better: 3/4 to 3/4 1/4, \$28 to 29; flooring edge grain A, \$40 to 41; B, \$37.25 to 38.25; C, \$33 to 35; flat grain A, \$28.50 to 29.50; B, \$27.50 to 28.75.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch, \$31 to \$31.50.

Partition No. 1 13-16 3/4, \$31.50 to 32; roofers, 6-inch, \$19.50 to 20; roofers, 8-inch, \$20.50 to 21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$47 to 48; 1 1/2-inch, \$48 to 49; 2-inch, \$52 to 53; 3-inch, \$61 to 63; No. 1, shop: 1-inch, \$29.50 to 30.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$36.50 to 37.50; 2-inch, \$38.75 to 39.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$34 to 36; 1 1/2-inch, \$36 to 38.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43 to 45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$34 to 36; sap, 1-inch, \$42 to 44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$60 to 65; 1 1/2-inch, \$63 to 68; 2-inch, \$115 to 120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53 to 55.

Maple, 1-inch, \$39 to 41.

Oak: White, quartered, 1-inch, \$80 to 85; 1 1/2-inch, \$89 to 92; plain white, 1-inch, \$58 to 60; 1 1/2-inch, \$61 to 63.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115 to 120.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61 to 63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE
Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$110, 4-inch \$115.

Selects, 4-4 8 1/2; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 8 1/2; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$100; 4-inch \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 \$75; 2-inch \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch \$55; 5-4 inch \$64; 6-4 inch \$65; 8-4 inch \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$90; 4-4 inch \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch \$33 to \$35; 8-4 inch \$57; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$75.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch \$50 to \$60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch \$49 to \$60.

Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$41, 8-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$39, 10-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35, 8-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34.

TINPLATE PRICES ADVANCE

PITTSBURGH—While there has been no official action in advancing the price of tinplate products the market is so strong and the demand increasing to such an extent for some "on fourth quarter and first quarter deliveries," that a number of independent manufacturers have named \$3.00 for some business of this character, or 10 cents a box in excess of present market.

CITY ASSESSED \$689,000,000
MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal's 1912 assessment totals \$689,000,000, an increase of \$159,000,000 over the figures for 1911. There is, however, a total of \$194,000,000 worth of property exempt from taxation, so that the value of taxable property shrinks to \$495,000,000.

GAS SOURCE DISCOVERED
BRANTFORD—A gas well yield of 40,000 feet per day was struck in the residential district at A. Bixler's residence on William street recently. Drilling operations will be commenced at other residences in the vicinity.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA
NEW YORK—Pending sale of bonds under its new \$200,000,000 mortgage, Chicago & Western Indiana will probably finance its immediate needs by sale of \$100,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes to J. P. Morgan & Co.



ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kinds Last Indefinitely. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
ELSMERE, DEL.



LACK OF BANKING DEMAND FOR BONDS A CAUSE OF DULNESS

Financial Institutions Husbanding Funds for Crop Moving Purposes

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MANIFESTO FAVORS
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
OF LAND IN BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A meeting of the public ownership parliamentary council was held at the House of Commons, when a manifesto advocating the gradual establishment of the public ownership of land by purchase on the lines of the national land valuation was agreed to.

The manifesto states its belief in a national land commission which should be given large general powers to acquire and hold land, and that such powers should also be vested in local authorities. As an overwhelming proportion of the nation's industry is carried on by tenants, it is supremely important that the tenure of land should be as secure as it is possible to make it. Full security is only obtainable now by the acquisition of freehold, but comparatively few have the opportunity or means of becoming freeholders. Under the public ownership of land the administrative authorities will be able to grant to all state tenants the security of long leasehold, which only freeholders now possess, without the drawbacks (such as the locking up of working capital, the shutting out of all who have not the means to purchase, the burden of mortgages and the private appropriation of land values) which are inseparable from private ownership.

We recognize, the manifesto continues, that land values are a proper subject for taxation, and that the distinguishing characteristics of land—its unalterable position—makes it a peculiarly fit subject as a basis for local taxation, and we believe that it is only when the public is its own landlord that full advantage can be gained from land from the point of view of public revenue. The appointment of a national land commission, armed with suitable powers, would have a profound effect upon the still important work of our rural areas. Acting in conjunction with housing commissioners, charged with the care of the housing of the people in town and country, the rural laborer would be given such access to land, whether for work or for homelike, that a new life would be imparted to our villages and the nation strengthened by the renewal of hope in those who now so often end their days under the care of the guardians of the poor.

We point out, it winds up, that such an extension of public ownership as we propose would present few financial difficulties. Our proposal, as we have indicated, involves purchase from existing landowners upon the basis of the national land valuation. The purchase price would be paid either in redeemable land bonds or in terminable annuities. The interest or annuities would be paid out of the annual revenue of the land acquired. Future increment and, with efflux of time, the entire rent of the land would become available for public purposes without injury in the interim to any present owner.

NATAL REJECTS NEW
ORDINANCE TO GIVE
LANGUAGE EQUALITY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—The Cape provincial council has adopted by 24 votes to 21 the second reading of the education ordinance by which the equality of the English and Dutch languages is laid down and the provision is made for instruction in the mother tongue in the junior standard.

The Orange Free State and the Transvaal provincial councils have adopted similar measures, but in Natal, owing to certain modifications made by a clause introduced into the Transvaal ordinance and subsequently embodied in the Orange Free State ordinance and in the Cape ordinance the education ordinance has been rejected.

The reason of the antagonism of the Unionists to the measure is that the spirit of the original compromise has been violated in each modification. In the Cape province there is, on the same grounds, great opposition to the measure.

BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR FEZ

(Special to the Monitor)

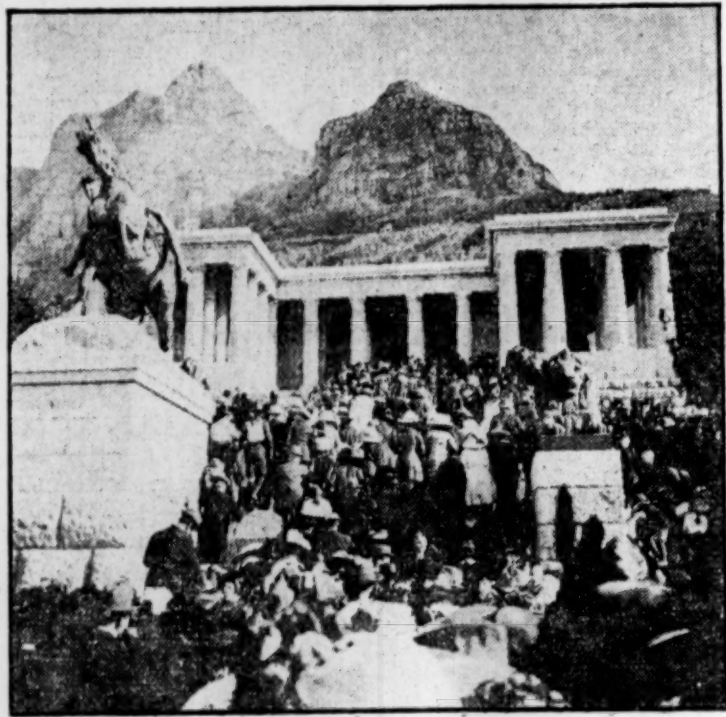
MOGADOR, Morocco—Mal Ainin, the pretender, at the head of three armies totalling 40,000 men, is advancing towards Marrakesh. He will be joined at Em Tuga, three days' journey from Marrakesh, by Kaïd Meskaly. At this point the Tagla and other large tribes will also meet the pretender, swelling his force by about 20,000 men. It is believed that there will be a battle near the capital when a decisive engagement is expected.

M. POINCARÉ MEETS CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It is announced that on his arrival in Russia M. Poincaré, the French premier and minister for foreign affairs, was received in audience by the czar at Cronstadt. The audience was followed by two days of political conversations with the Russian ministers. Aug. 14 was the date fixed for M. Poincaré's visit to Moscow.

ENERGY, ACHIEVEMENT, VISION SHOWN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Unveiling of Rhodes memorial with sculptured figures of horse and rider by G. F. Watt, telling of great statesman

KAISER APPRECIATIVE
OF KRUPP CENTENARY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Kaiser, who has thoroughly enjoyed his cruise among the fjords, remained on board the Hohenzollern off Swinemünde for several days to inspect the naval maneuvers and then went on a visit to Essen and the Krupp family about Aug. 8, when the centenary of the world-renowned firm was celebrated.

The first of the founders of the firm, Friedrich Krupp, is one of the best examples of a "self-made man," one who by sheer hard work and steady persistence made a great name in the world of commerce, though he himself resented little benefit. It was he who helped to make Essen the center of German industry, the town being in 1787, when he was born, a comparatively unimportant place. Friedrich devoted almost his entire energies to discovering how cast steel was made—a secret then only known to the English and rigidly guarded by them.

After many trials and repeated failures Friedrich Krupp, whose unpretending smelting factory had been sold up in the stress of a run of ill luck, contrived to produce some sort of cast steel of sufficiently good quality to be used for button stamps and similar things. It was at least a beginning in the right direction and elated with his success he took a partner.

Cottage Preserved

There was, however, not enough work for two and Friedrich Krupp came down into low water again and could only afford a laborer's hut for himself and family to live in. It is typical of the Krupp family that this tiny cottage has been preserved in its original form and now stands, "a sermon in stones," amidst the colossal buildings that constitute Krupp's establishment at the present day.

Friedrich Krupp died a poor man, but he left a courageous widow and three brave sons. To the eldest of his boys, Alfred, he imparted his secret of cast steel making, and the lad, who was then 14, began work right away at the little forging plant which was his father's sole legacy. There were only a couple of workmen at that time, but the little concern grew steadily until in 1842 100

were employed. Ups and downs followed, but by dint of the same indomitable courage and perseverance that had characterized his father, Alfred Krupp gained the day.

At the industrial exhibition in 1851 he exhibited a magnificent lump of cast steel weighing two and a quarter tons and a cast steel six-pounder cannon, and he won the first awards in his department. This was followed by his greater triumph which made him world-famous at a stroke, the exhibiting at the London exhibition 10 years later of a perfect mass of cast steel, three yards high and weighing 21 tons.

Firm Grew Apace

The firm now grew apace and the factories were extended in every direction; the splendid buildings multiplied and the workmen's dwellings with them, until "Krupps of Essen" was a town in itself and the employees numbered over 70,000. Alfred Krupp's guns were taken over by the Prussian army and Napoleon proposed to order several hundred guns from the firm, but patriotism caused the master to decline.

Another Alfred succeeded his father and added to the fame of the Krupps in every conceivable manner. He, too, was a prodigious worker, and had another characteristic in common with the first Alfred, that of modesty. Although repeatedly urged by the Emperor, whose personal friend he was for many years, to accept a title, he always sturdily declined it.

Of the great and varied nature of the Krupp possessions today it is almost superfluous to speak. They include vast works in many parts of Germany and in other countries, collieries, railways and dockyards, iron mines and a whole series of sea-going steamers. Alfred Krupp's elder daughter, Bertha, for he had no sons, has inherited the works and takes her duties very seriously. She is the richest woman in the country and is married to Baron von Bohlenthal-Halbach, who took the name of Krupp von Bohlenthal. The young couple occupy the palatial house Villa Hugel, built by Alfred Krupp just out of Essen, and there it was that the Kaiser stayed during his visit to the industrial capital.

EARLY RAILWAY
DAYS RECALLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A. L. Stride, the chairman of the London, Tilbury & Southend line, related at the last meeting of the company, which is now being absorbed by the Midland railway, how the Southend line was run in 1875.

They then worked on a time-table, he said, and there were no signals. Going down the line one day he was amused and rather startled to hear a man in a gardener's suit, who turned out subsequently to be the stationmaster, say to a driver, "How long has she gone, Bill?" "Oh! four minutes," replied Bill. "Well, away we go," said the stationmaster.

Statistics of the line, stated the chairman, showed that in the first half year, when the line was taken over by the company, the passengers numbered 855,409; the figures for the present half year showed that the passengers numbered 17,000,000.

PARIS TO HAVE "THE SLAVE"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—To the Luxembourg Museum, Paris, Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema has bequeathed a very fine picture by himself, entitled "The Slave." The Ryks Museum at Amsterdam will be enriched by the possession of his "The Death of the First Born," while the Museum Leuwarden of Holland has acquired a silver filigree holder made and designed by the painter's grandfather and signed D. R. 1798 as well as some other old and very beautiful silver.

TEACHING OF FARM
WORK TO BE AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Mr. Runciman, the minister for education, at a visit to the Midland Agricultural College at King's Norton, near Nottingham, gave some details of a scheme which is to receive the support of the government. An agricultural training has hitherto been only possible to people of private means, and it is Mr. Runciman's intention to provide schools for boys who can be away from home for perhaps some 20 weeks, the government being prepared to bear its portion of the cost. The schools would be as far as possible in touch with the large centers, and lecturers would be sent to visit those districts which the larger scheme could not touch.

IRADE GRANTS AMNESTY

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—One of the acts of the new cabinet has been to cause an irade to be issued granting an amnesty to 130 exiles, including all the dignitaries of the old regime without exception.

NUGGET OF GOLD WEIGHS 179 OZS.

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—A nugget of gold weighing 179 ounces was found by an alluvial digger and prospector recently at Kaapchoop. The nugget is almost entirely pure gold having very little gravel in it.

GREAT MEMORIAL ON
HEIGHTS IS TRIBUTE
PAID CECIL RHODES

South Africa Has Unveiled
Stately Temple Looking
Over Two Oceans and Yet
at the Door of His Vision

IDEALS HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN—On July 5 the national memorial to Cecil Rhodes was unveiled on the slopes of Table Mountain, overlooking to the left the Atlantic and to the right the Indian ocean. A more perfect spot for a work of art it would be difficult to find even in the land of the Hellenes.

On the slopes that Mr. Rhodes loved so well and which so often inspired and encouraged him, rises this monument worthy of South Africa's greatest statesman, a temple of stately proportions, built of granite which has been hewn from the mountain on which it stands. The figure of a horse and rider depicting energy, achievement and outlook, which was G. F. Watt's most splendid gift "to the genius of Cecil Rhodes" is placed at the bottom of the steps, looking northward with shaded eyes across the green fields and stone pines in the plain below.

Below are the "Delectable Mountains," which to those with less keen vision form the background, northward over "great spaces washed with sun," of the hinterland of which he dreamed so long, and which he gave one day to the empire. For the strange thing about Cecil Rhodes is that although he was "emphatically a statesman and a man of action," he was also a dreamer, and it is as a dreamer that J. M. Swan has depicted him in the bust which is placed between the columns at the top, while the lions by the same artist are singularly full of imagination coupled with strength.

His Ideals Told

Earl Grey had traveled specially from England to dedicate this memorial "to the life work of Cecil Rhodes, who loved and served South Africa," placed as it is at its very gateway, by the people of that country, and he very truly spoke of Rhodes' dominating dream as having been "to substitute the law of justice, freedom and peace, the triple basis of our Christian civilization, for barbarism in the dark places of Africa and to establish, as far as possible, permanent peace between the civilized nations of the world."

This was clearly shown in Rhodes' will, for he was the means of bringing boys from all the British colonies, from the United States, and from Germany to the Oxford which he loved so well, and which he was aware would exercise a great influence on these young men, teaching them something of one another and the nations they represented, something of the genius and the ideals of which Oxford is the expression.

His beautiful house near Cape Town built in that Dutch style peculiar to Cape Colony, he left to the South African nation to be used as the residence of the prime ministers of the South African Union—that Union which, though it is today a fact, was in Rhodes' lifetime still a dream. As Lord Grey most truly said, "His name stands for a great truth. In the field of moral endeavor, however adverse the circumstances, there is no limit to the ultimate horizon of a purpose." And again he spoke of him as "a man who would always subordinate any mere personal or sectional consideration to a consistent and disciplined endeavor to spread the cause of righteousness, justice, intelligence and peace as far as possible throughout the world."

Great Union Expected

"Those who were admitted to his hopes," said Lord Grey, "are aware that his soaring spirit looked forward with feelings of glowing exultation to the time when the people of the United Kingdom and the self-governing dominions should act together as joint trustees with the people of the United States for the protection and expansion of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic civilization in which is involved the hope of future peace and the realization of the highest attainable ideals, and he further looked forward to the time when, together, they should win the cooperation of the Teutonic race to which we are so closely related."

"It was at all events a noble dream, and whether we share these hopes or not, standing bareheaded before this monument, our reverent homage is compelled by his large share of that faith which in the past has so often removed mountains."

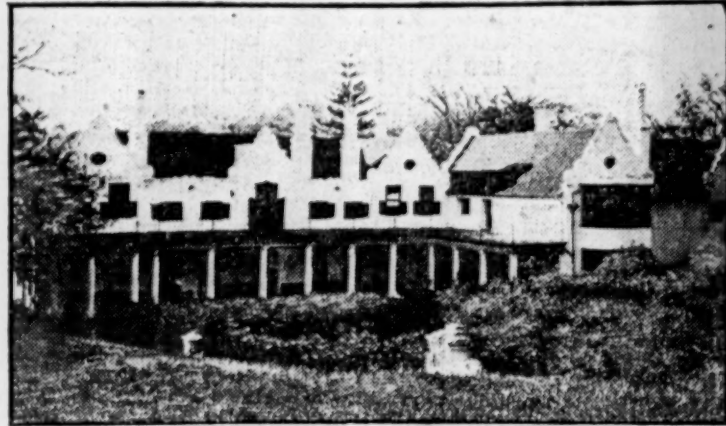
It was therefore fitting that as the drapery over the bust on the temple fell, a great flight of doves flew past, carrying their message of peace and hope to the workers in the plain below.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CONFIRM

(Special to the Monitor)

PORT OF SPAIN, West Indies—The agreement for reciprocity entered into at Ottawa, on April 9 last, between the government of Canada and certain of the West Indian colonies has been confirmed by the legislative council of Trinidad and Tobago.

RHODES' HOUSE LEFT TO SOUTH AFRICA



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Groote Schuur, seen from back, which was given by empire statesman as residence of the prime ministers of Union he foresaw

FRANCE WILL ARRANGE
CUSTOMS CONVENTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It has been decided at a recent meeting of the cabinet to authorize the holding of an international congress in Paris in May, 1913, for the purpose of discussing international customs regulations. The subject was brought forward by the minister of finances as the result of the agitation organized by the French Society of Industry and Commerce and the decision was unanimously supported.

The congress held in 1900 will be followed as a precedent and official delegates from France and the other powers will be invited to take part and discuss matters of general interest relating to customs, as well as a number of vexed questions, the solution of which will be believed not only greatly facilitate the exchange between the different nations but will also largely tend to improve their general commercial relations.

The following are some of the more important points to be included in the program:

1. To ascertain if it is practicable to create an international bureau of customs statistics, wherein can be grouped and tabulated all particulars

relating to imports and exports through all the different markets of the world and to prepare schedules showing the movement of commerce in such markets.

2. To find the best means of establishing uniform regulations concerning commercial travelers and their samples.

3. To study the methods by which merchandise sent on approval from one country to another can be allowed to enter without payment of any duty until an actual sale has been effected.

4. To consider whether or not it is desirable that all litigation relating to matters arising on the customs should be dealt with in all countries by experts or by the ordinary courts of law; and in the case of the former which system is the best for the congress to recommend, namely, a court of legal experts only, a court of legal and laymen experts mixed or a court of laymen experts only.

5. To discuss whether or not it is desirable to recommend that an international agreement be entered into between the powers with a view to obtaining a uniform definition of "gross weight" and "net weight" for the use of all customs calculations and regulations.

RAILWAY COMPANIES
HAVE RECORD YEAR
IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The returns just issued by the Board of Trade show that in spite of the railway strike of last August the year 1911 was a record one for the railway companies of Great Britain.

The gross receipts of the companies reached the highest figures ever recorded, £117,200,000, made up of £53,900,000 from passenger and £63,300,000 from goods traffic. This is an increase of £3,000,000, or 2.6 per cent, on the figures of 1910. The gross receipts, including a sum of about £10,000,000 received from steamboats, hotels, etc., amounted to £127,200,000, and the total working expenditure to £78,618,000. The net receipts, consequently, amounted to £48,582,000, as compared with £47,356,000 in 1910.

The number of passengers carried during the year, excluding season ticket holders, was 1,326,317,000, an increase of 19,588,000 on 1910. This total was made up of 30,163,000 first class, 25,564,000 second class, and 1,270,590,000 third class passengers. Increases occurred in the case of both first and third class passengers, but in the case of the second class passengers there was a decrease of 2,584,000 on the figures for the previous year. This is doubtless accounted for by the abolition of second class carriages which has been going on on certain systems.

The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 61.8 per cent, the same as the year before. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3.62 per cent in 1911, as compared with 3.48 per cent in 1910.

ROYALTY ATTENDS BAZAAR

(Special to the Monitor)

COWES, Isle of Wight—A bazaar and fête held in aid of Whippingham school in the grounds of Osborne cottage were attended by the King and Queen of Spain, Queen Eugenie and Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein. The "Aunt Sally" stall caused the King great amusement as did the coconut shying. After helping Princess Henry of Battenberg to dispose of articles on her stall, King Alfonso judged a hat trimming competition for men which was won by Lieut. Graham Toler.

MANY TOWNS TO SEE EXHIBITION
(Special to the Monitor)

BRIGHTON, England—The exhibition of Norwegian art which is to be held at Brighton in the spring of next year will afterward be moved to some of the more important towns of the United Kingdom.

ANCIENT PAINTING
FOUND IN GARRET

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—In a garret of the Mairie of St. Amand near Bourges, Emile Dumas, the newly elected mayor has come upon an ancient picture on wood. The painting is a portrait of Charles d'Amboise, Duc de Chaumont, the Governor of Milan under Louis XIII. (1498-1511). The newly discovered picture is said by one expert to be a Leonardo da Vinci, whilst another ascribes it to Andrea Solario, who is the painter of the picture of the Duke of Chaumont in the Louvre. The St. Amand picture represents the duke in profile whereas in the Louvre he appears full face.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY
CADETS ENROLLED

(Special to the Monitor)

ALBANY, W. Aus.—Under the new Australian defense regulations 300 naval cadets have been enrolled in Fremantle and 50 at Albany in Western Australia. The cadets are obliged to undergo 17 days' continuous training out of a prescribed annual minimum of 25 days. They receive instruction in the rifle and field exercises laid down in the latest naval manuals. The cadets will be taken on board the cruiser H. M. A. S. Protector, which will remain in western waters until near the end of the year.

ROYAL VISITORS
TO FRANCE COSTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Statistics have been issued showing the amounts expended by France on entertaining foreign sovereigns in recent years. The Tsar's visit cost £61,176, the King of Italy's £12,800, the King of Spain's £31,000, the King of Portugal's £3760, the King of Norway's £12,720, the King of Denmark's £12,644, and the King of Sweden's £11,200. The trips of the President of the republic cost: To London £6040, to Rome £14,800 and to Madrid £16,400.

WELSHMAN AIDS EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The chancellor of the exchequer has received a sum of £10,000 from a Welshman for the special purpose of encouraging higher education in the principality. The money is to be divided as follows: For the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, £3000, for the University College of Wales, Cardiff, £2000. For the National Library of Wales, Aberystwith, £5000.

ROMAN VILLA IS FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

AYLESBURY, England—At Hambledon, Bucks, a Roman villa has been discovered, and excavations are taking place under the direction of Mr. Cooks of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society.

EASTERN COUNTIES
LIBERAL FEDERATION
TOLD OF WORK DONE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Counties Liberal Federation held at Cambridge recently, Mr. Hemmings, M. P., made the announcement that the chancellor of the exchequer intended to be present at the meeting of the federation which would take place in October at Peterborough.

Mr. Montagu, M. P., under secretary for India, who presided at the annual meeting of the federation, referred to the legislative work of the present government. In consequence of the passing of the Parliament act the party had been placed in a position in which they could fulfill their promises and pay off old debts. Their first act had been the freeing of Ireland, the disestablishment of the church in Wales and the abolition of plural voting.

Referring to Ulster, Mr. Montagu said that revolt in that province if caused by oppression or bad government, or deliberate unfairness by the Irish executive, would receive the sympathy of every citizen of the United Kingdom. But revolt, not because there was any injustice, but because they were told to revolt, showed the artificiality of an organized campaign.

The work of the government in the future, said Mr. Montagu, lay in the remedying of the grievances of the education act and the reform and redress of the anomalies in the English land system.

WOMAN IS BANK PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—A bank has been established at Tokio, the president of which is Mrs. Seno Kin. Her eldest son is the managing director, and her daughter-in-law is auditor.

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THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOME FORUM

SAID ABOUT THE LOOKS OF OUR BOOKS

THERE is something undeniably comical in the very phrase "gift book," when one stops to consider it. A book is a book, and much to be desired perhaps; but a gift book—that is plainly something to be given away as speedily as one may. It is a book to be chosen for the most superficial reasons, namely its dress (even as we are too prone to choose friends, alas!) and then to be sent hurriedly off by post without a glance at the shiny pages. The gift book is usually thin, moreover, because it knows that it is to be sent by mail—pending the discussions of the parcels post, which may be less exacting of the last centigram of weight. Perhaps a cheaper way to send gift parcels about will happily tend to discourage the output of light literature.

The gift book usually shows by its outside that no one is expected to read it. Its pages might almost be blank so far as its purpose is concerned. It is always "dainty" or else "sumptuous in binding." So at times the gift book is padded, a fashion one degree worse than that of a floppy unlined leather cover. The padding one longs to rip up here is not the sort sometimes found inside of

books—and that may even lurk undetected in the brisk brevities of the newspaper itself. One would here expose the padding that goes into the book covers themselves—since in the case of gift books it is the cover that has the most to say. There is a particularly melancholy alligator skin binding that is padded to be puddy in the middle. The book laid on its side will actually rock at a touch. Fancy so restless a trait in books, whose first great gift is not in uneasy volubility but their splendid faculty for keeping still. One fancies that the inventor of this padded leather binding likes to "go softly all his days" in knit shoes that splash under the balls of his feet. But a book should surely never hint at that much of concession which Emerson reprehended in a friend. May not a book be the best of friends?

A book binding, however costly, should advertise first of all that the book is for use. One would not have condemned the preparing of a delicate edition of luxes of great books; but book lovers who buy these exquisite editions of favorite authors, glad to see them clad in silk at

tire—or its proper bookish equivalent—as worthy their dignity and praise, do always have an edition for everyday use standing somewhere on the crowded shelves. One is glad to see his Burns in elegant dress, as a sort of tribute to the plowman poet which hints his fellowship with the other great; but one's own copy of Burns, dog's eared and scrawled with affectionate tributes here and there is probably done in maroon cloth or even the particularly dingy brown which was chosen a century ago for prince and churl alike in the American world of books, native and reprinted.

Small homely books and not too many, are the incentive for the would-be student; and books that are not too good to use, to tuck under the arm when one sallies forth to work or play, books that look all the better for the mellowing effect of our frequent demands on them. Your gift book, your parlor table guild, have a sorry effect when they are taken at their word and really read. The wear and tear, the blistering by a flurry of rain, or the grass stain on the page, are as much out of place as these same defects appear in our own Sunday best attire. The beggar in a velvet gown, one warrants, was more a piteous spectacle than the wearer of the rags and shags. The costume intended for use and happy freedoms, even though its materials be the best of their kind, is not hurt by the small and pleasant incidents of travel or staying at home. Books are precisely the same. As we are judged in our tastes by our clothes, so we may be by the looks of our books.

Diary of Captain Cook's Last Voyage

Amongst the interesting sales which have been completed at Sotheby's in London, was that of the narrative of Captain Cook's last voyage, written by a sailor who formed part of the crew of "H.M.S. Resolution." This diary had been in the possession of Mrs. Emma Griffen, wife of the grandson of the writer. The orders that Griffen was under not to keep a diary of the events of the voyage, induced him to make secret notes, and after his return to England he compiled this volume.

Although coinciding in most of the important points with the official account, this narrative throws an interesting light on the details of the expedition, and mentions many incidents that have never been brought to light before.

He was a laborer on the ways of God, And had his hire in peace and power to work.—Bailey's "Festus."

"ONE SINNER THAT REPENTETH"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE all-embracing love of the Father which would not "that one of these little ones should perish," finds no more beautiful expression, perhaps, than in the three parables related in the fifteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel. Nowhere is the self-righteousness which holds itself apart from the weaker brother, refusing the helping hand he so sorely needs to lift him from the slough of despond into which his unwary feet have been betrayed, more keenly rebuked.

Possibly the sheep, safe in the fold,

were indignant that they who had obediently followed the beaten path all day should be left to themselves, while the shepherd spent the long, dark night on the mountain, seeking the foolish lamb which was lured by some fabled flock had passed, unheeding and untempted. Perhaps the neighbors who were called in to rejoice with the woman who by diligent searching had found her lost piece of silver, wondered that she should have been so elated over the recovery of the one piece when she already had nine. We know how the elder son rebelled when

he discovered that the fatted calf had been killed for the prodigal who had wasted his substance in riotous living, for his jealousy and hatred broke forth in self-righteous plea: "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment; and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends."

It was the self-same attitude that would discover injustice in the angelic rejoicing over "one sinner that repenteth," while the ninety-nine just persons who needed no repentance were left to themselves. This is the untold virtue which knows not its own weakness, the obedience which expresses love to one's neighbor because no occasion has been given him to do otherwise—that mistaken sense of righteousness of which the Master said, "What think have ye for sinners also do even the same."

One fact brought out in these parables that is of unspeakable comfort to the prodigal of every age, is that the love of the Father for His every child will not let any of them go. Though the child may wander afar, the cords of love are ever resisting his straying, ever drawing him back to the right way. When the times comes that the scales of self-deception, which led him to believe in the so-called pleasures of sin, fall from his eyes and he is able to see the utter nothingness of all that is unlike good, the humble repentance which acknowledges its sinfulness and unworthiness is indeed cause for rejoicing. Is not the brother that was dead in trespasses and sins alive again, and is not he that was lost found?

This is the practical repentance which Christian Science teaches, the "repentance for the remission of sins" which

John the Baptist taught, the repentance which portends the coming of the kingdom of heaven in the hearts of men, when sin, sickness, and death—inharmony of every sort—shall have been utterly cast out and destroyed. It is the repentance which turns its back on the mistakes of the past and sets its face toward the Father's house, confident of the love that knows "no variable," neither shadow of turning," though in humility admitting its unworthiness and expressing readiness to become as a hired servant.

It is a wonderful blessing to receive physical healing through the ministrations of Christian Science, but one has only to listen to the testimonies of healing of its beneficiaries to find that the deepest gratitude is for the spiritual uplifting which is the bounty of those who truly seek God. These have found that there is yet a place for them in the Father's house; that through the repentance for sin and its forsaking has come the renewed mind which can but be reflected in a healed body.

Those who accept the healing as their due and ignore the obligation which bids those who have freely received to give just as freely, lack that genuine repentance which shows its regard and its gratitude for the healing Christ, Truth. Such repentance and gratitude is evidenced in "broken hearts, expressed by meekness and human affection" (Science and Health, p. 304); in the love and humility which puts aside all thought of self and finds the highest happiness in service to others. Such is the work to which every true Christian is called, and he who would be faithful to his obligations must not stand aloof, lest in so doing he bar the way for one who would fail rise and go to the Father.

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

REFRESHING glimpses of college life are to be had by the outsider who is so fortunate as to have a friend who will lend copies of the college magazine—and of course there's no possible objection to making a subscription if one loves girlish thought enough to assure thus the monthly appearing of the busy happy groups of students in this paper uniform.

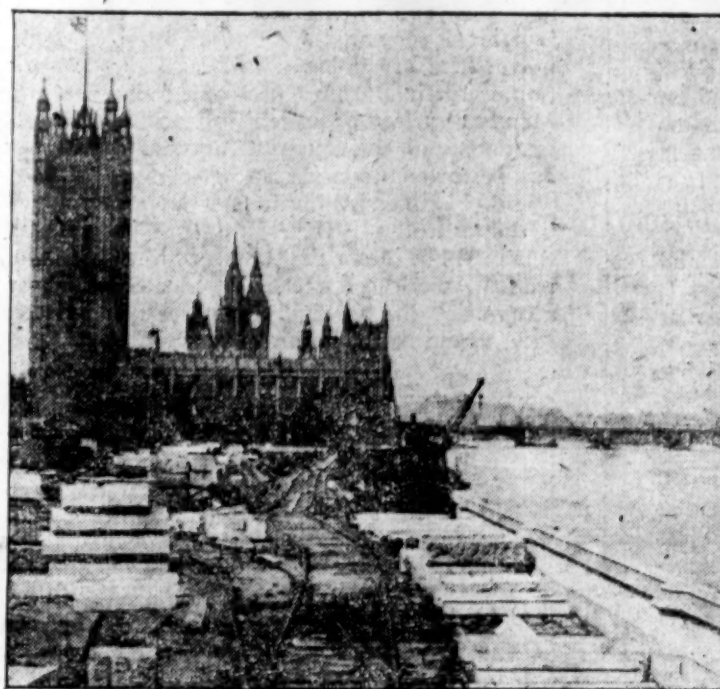
One discussion that seems to be rife among the college girls is that of seating at tables. Some girls are for the rotating table, as they call it—a grand change every once in so, which gives everybody a different partner in the gastronomic game. The advantage of this is to break up the tendency to form cliques and give all the girls the chance to make the acquaintance at least of all the other girls in their own class. One disadvantage urged is that some girls are shy or quiet and prefer not to submit to this socially developing process. For the disinterested outsider this hardly seems a valid excuse. If the girl is really shy she needs all the more chance to discover that every other girl is very much like herself and not somebody to be

afraid of, no matter how many French gowns she has to her back, or extra honors to her school record. If a girl is exclusive this is a still more important reason why she should be shaken out of the notion. There is nothing that develops one and makes one ready to assume a helpful place in the world—which college curricula are chiefly aiming to establish—than the ability to understand with a new acquaintance.

In every walk of business life and most certainly in all social and domestic relations this power of putting oneself in another's place, seeing with his or her eyes and acting thus less selfishly than most of us are wont to do, perhaps is the surest single passport to success. There is something almost unavoidably social in the act of lunching or dining together, and this -able hour then may well be put to its best use in giving all college students experience in adapting themselves to people outside their immediate circle of friends and gaining the educative advantage of a right give and take with new mentalities.

It is the function of civil government to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong.—Gladstone.

NEW VISTA OPENED IN LONDON



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND VICTORIA TOWER

THE determination to continue the embankment from Westminster to a junction with the embankment at Chelsea has had the effect of opening up a new view of the houses of Parliament. Hitherto, the south front of the palace of Westminster has only been visible from the little garden alongside. The new embankment, which is in course of construction, will give a magnificent view of the houses and the Victoria tower, whilst doing away with the grimy warehouses and yards which once occupied the site.

NATURE'S LESSONS IN GOSPELS

WRITING of the contrast in various traits between Jesus and his apostle Paul, G. H. Morrison says in the Chautauquan, that you never feel that Paul is at home in the country. You always feel that Paul is at home in the city. Country life did not appeal to Paul; it did not flash into spiritual symbols as he viewed it. He heard the groans of a travelling creation, but he did not love it to its minutest feature. It was the city which appealed to Paul, with its great and crying problems of humanity, with its pagantry and its murmuring and its stir, with its crowds that would gather when one began to preach. The kingdom of heaven is not like a seed to Paul; the kingdom of heaven is like some noble building. When he would illustrate the things of grace, he does not turn to the vine or the lily. He turns to the soldier polishing his armor; to the gladiator fighting before 10,000 eyes; to the free-born citizen whose civic charter had been won in the senate of imperial Rome.

The writer then touches on Jesus' procedure. Not in the city did Jesus find his parables, save when he saw the children in the market place. He found them in the springing of the corn. He found them in the lake where boats were rocking, and in the glow of sunset and of sunrise. He found them in the birds that wheeled above him—in the fig tree—in the fowl of the farmyard. He found them in the lily of the field, with which even Solomon could not compare.

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WANING OF THE TOP HAT IN ENGLAND

THERE was a time when Englishmen with whiskers like Mr. Mantalini played cricket in top hats, and though that day is comparatively long ago, it was only recently English gentlemen would have thought it impossible to walk down Piccadilly in anything but the regulation "topper," observes one writing from London. Respectable English families would march solemnly to church on Sundays down country lanes, fathers and sons crowned with the hat that came to be associated with the day.

The top hat was in fact a symbol of gentility that placed the wearer on a plane different to the rest of his kind. But times have changed. In the country, at least in the south of England, the top hat is no more, while in London it is the exception rather than the rule.

Singing in Paris

"I want the children to sing," wrote the minister of beaux arts, "and to sing the good old, wholesome patriotic songs. There is little harm done when singing a man or woman goes his way!"

"I want the soldiers to sing," wrote Millerand, the minister of war, and ordered the Paris regiment to parade through the streets of Paris singing patriotic songs to the strains of stirring military music, says the New York Sun. "I want the people to sing," wrote Lepine, the prefect of police, the "father of Paris," as he calls himself—to his agents all over the city. "Let them follow the army and sing to their hearts' content." So 3000 of the "people de Paris," all singing patriotic songs at the top of their voices, followed the soldiers as they marched through the streets, an event such as has not been seen since the days of the empire, when street army parades were the fashion in the city.

That the utterance of life is a song has long since been a theory which the new cabinet has put into practice, for something new has entered into the French nation with the change of government, and a tremendous national effort is being made to uplift the people in every direction. The revival of singing in every class by government encouragement is one of the cleverest popular moves ever made, and could be copied advantageously by every government having the people's interest at heart.

"How many people work in your office?"

"Work! Perhaps two thirds of them."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Even on Sunday in the metropolis the headgear of the male sex is anything but uniform, though the orthodox would hardly be seen in anything but the regulation frock or tail coat and tall hat. In fact it is gradually being felt in the inner consciousness of the male sex of this country that the top hat, which is easily spoilt, is not a thing of beauty to behold, and is certainly not worn for comfort, should like many other things in merry England

today, "softly and silently vanish away and never be heard of again." Eton, however, remains faithful to the "topper," though Rugby has discontinued its use. It is worn not only on Sundays, but throughout the week, and, excepting in the playing fields, always. The conservatism of the English public school is proverbial, and perhaps Eton's fidelity to this symbol of class distinction is significant of her attitude in these days of democracy.

Finding Real Peace

In her lively and sensible style Miss Austen touches often very deep into the needs of humanity, as when in "Emma" she says that the chief drawbacks of her heroine's situation "were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments." Then Miss Austen goes on sagely to remark that as yet the danger was unperceived, and the young lady has evidently hitherto gone on in her path of self-satisfaction, both active and passive, without discovering that only in the denial of self-will and self-righteousness can she find real peace. The course of the story, however, proceeds to show how experience rebukes faults of this sort even in the natures that appear outwardly to be genial and lovely.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Humming-bird Flowers

My humming-birds visited canna, salvia, fuchsia, trumpet creepers, petunias, larkspurs, morning glories, verbena, weigela, evening primrose, the cypress vine, red clover, blueberry blossoms, Missouri currants, altheas, jewel weed, fireweed and red milkweed, red field lilies, sweet peas, mignonette, phlox, orange sweet-william, lilacs, hibiscus, coral honeysuckles, lantanas, columbines, scarlet-runner beans, coral closed clematis, butter-and-eggs and various other wild and garden flowers, says a writer in the Atlantic.

It is evidently color which attracts the birds rather than odor, for they have been known to probe the artificial flowers on ladies' hats, to fly to bright ribbons or pictures of flowers.

The birds seemed to have individual tastes, some preferring one flower, some another. The general favorites appear to be canna, salvia, trumpet vines and honeysuckles.

Napoleon gave Italy her tricolor (red, white and green) in 1805, and it is the flag of United Italy.—Indianapolis News.

Picture Puzzle



What fruit?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Childhood.

Many trains of thought are composed of empty cars.—DeWitt MacMurray.

American Salt

Although the United States is a salt importing country it disposes of considerable quantities of special refined salt in foreign countries, and the trade is increasing annually. The almost universal presence of salt in the various countries of the world makes a market for the crude American product out of the question. Refining, however, is a matter of some expense, but when conducted on a large scale refined salt can be produced at a cost which will permit it to be shipped wherever there is a demand for it.—Consular report.

Youthful Manager

William Roselle, a 13-year-old boy, has been appointed manager of one of the offices of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, says the Minneapolis Tribune. He has been connected with an office of the company for a number of years and is thoroughly competent in all branches of the business.

Interesting Find in Music

Yet another interesting discovery is reported from Europe, this time from Magdeburg, Germany. Dr. Eugelke of that city is said to have come across a volume of fugues, 26 in number, composed for string and wind instruments, by Johann Walther, who was the friend of Martin Luther. The title of the volume gives the date of composition as 1542, and describes the fugues, 17 of which are composed for three "voices" and nine for two "voices," as written "on the eight tones for instruments of the same pitch, remarkably easy of performance and very useful, convenient and serviceable." The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that hitherto compositions of the sixteenth century, unaccompanied by text, have been regarded as vocal works.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Individuality has great responsibilities because its very implication is uniqueness of ability and power. It is something that finds its perfection in manhood.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 19, 1912

Development of Southern Ports

REFERENCES have been made frequently in these columns to the preparations making in southern ports, and more, especially those on the gulf of Mexico, for handling the trade that is expected to grow out of the opening of the Panama canal. In this connection, it might be well to mention a fact not generally known, namely, that Galveston, Tex., stands second only to New York in exports, and that New Orleans comes next. The latter city has only about one eighth the import trade of New York, however, and about one half that of Boston. Galveston's import trade, as compared with New York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans is but a negligible quantity. In order to convey an intelligible idea of the commerce of the leading southern ports, while at the same time leading up to the significance of Mobile's contemplated improvements, it will be well to consider these figures: Galveston for the fiscal year of 1912 showed an export trade of \$218,000,000 and an import trade of approximately \$4,000,000; for the same period, New Orleans had an export trade of \$149,000,000 and an import trade of \$75,000,000, Savannah an export trade of \$104,000,000 and an import trade of \$5,000,000, and Mobile an export trade of \$31,000,000 and an import trade of \$4,600,000. In 1910 New Orleans had a population of 339,075, Galveston 36,981, Savannah 65,064, and Mobile 51,521.

Perhaps none of the southern seaports suffered as severely as Mobile from the civil war; none, at all events, felt its effects longer. For years after the close of the struggle, its harbor was all but deserted; its docks fell gradually into decay, and there were few who could see a future for the once busy little city. Its recovery began about twenty years ago, however, and while it was a slow process for a long time, it has been rapid of late. Everything considered, the progress of Mobile recently has been relatively as great as that of any other city in the South. The Manufacturers Record has just presented some facts with relation to harbor and dockage improvements in and near Mobile which bear this out. The South Mobile Terminal Company, it tells us, and the Alabama Land and Improvement Company, are working to the end of making Alabama Port the chief port on the gulf of Mexico. Alabama Port is for the present intended to be a separate municipality, but it will eventually be incorporated with Mobile. The first named company is constructing docks of a capacity to accommodate any traffic on the gulf, and equipping them with railroads, warehouses, coal pocks and all kinds of modern machinery to handle business cheaply and expeditiously. The Alabama Port Land and Improvement Company is contributing almost five square miles of lands adjacent to the docks, to be expertly arranged for railway terminals, etc. The general idea is to make Mobile a port adequate to the handling of all the business that may come to it through the Panama canal.

This is illustrative of the enterprise of southern ports in general. New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, in fact all of the ports likely to be affected by the opening of the isthmian waterway, are proceeding along lines of development similar to those followed in Mobile. The southern and especially the gulf ports, are wide awake to their opportunities.

The Empire of the North

For centuries the migration of mankind has been westward and usually within certain well-defined parallels of latitude. This is true whether it relates to the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt, the Teuton or the Latin. When there has been deviation at all it has been toward, rather than away from, the equator. The movement for the most part has been confined to the temperate zones of the northern and southern hemispheres. Only the comparative few of the swarms who have traveled from the rising toward the setting sun have diverged from the beaten paths to the north or to the south. Tierra del Fuego has attracted no more of them than have the far northlands of this continent.

However it may be about Tierra del Fuego, it has become evident to explorers and inquirers generally in the last decade or so that only ignorance and a prejudice, amounting almost to a superstition, have kept people out of the north. The opening to agriculture of the magnificent territory of British America embraced within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was a revelation. It was supposed to be too far north to be of any particular value. Another revelation came with the discovery of gold in the Klondike, when it became known that Alaska might be peopled by self-sustaining millions. Still another revelation was to come as a result of the acquisition by Ontario of the vast area once held under the sway of the Hudson Bay Company. For long years after this territory was joined to Ontario even the people of the original province knew little or nothing of its possibilities. They have been making wonderful discoveries in late years, however. And now the provincial government, appreciating the importance of these discoveries, is proceeding in the most feasible and effective way possible to diffuse knowledge of them. It has just issued a booklet designed to impart the information that everybody interested in the development of Canada will want to obtain. From this it appears that the new territory comprising what has come to be known as northern Ontario is three times as large as the United Kingdom and is three fourths the whole area of Ontario; that it spreads over 330,000 square miles of the earth's surface, and that it contains untold riches in timber, minerals, water powers and arable lands.

The Ontario government seems to be determined not only to make this territory better known, but to assist in every reasonable way those who shall elect to be numbered among its pioneer settlers. For while considerable has already been done toward opening it, the real work of development has yet to begin. The changes that are going to come in the Hudson bay region, along the great rivers that empty into that inland sea, over the hills and valleys of a region as promising as was the American Northwest sixty years ago, could hardly be safely anticipated here. But there is no leaning toward the romantic in the prediction that within a very few years settlement and business enterprise throughout northern Ontario will be accepted as things entirely within the natural order.

NOTHING is more encouraging in matters having to do with creation of dramatic literature and acting of the same than the waxing harmony of relation between scholar, playwright and player. It was the renowned editor of the Variorum edition of Shakespeare, H. H. Furness, whose career has just closed, who included among his intimate friends the best of American and European players of an earlier generation, drawn to him by common devotion to a high form of art as well as by his personal charms; and it is not surprising to find players of a younger group also now rushing to print their tributes. Edith Wynne Matthison already has put on record a tribute to the service that the Philadelphia expert has rendered her and her contemporaries in matters of stagecraft and management as well as in insights into the meaning of the variant texts of the plays. Wherever careful students of Shakespeare are to be found there will be substantial agreement as to the monumental worth of this American's amassed and collated information respecting the supreme playwright and his works.

Dr. Furness stands for a day when service of this kind to the ambitious and intellectual player or manager was limited to the individual scholar. Another era has opened, in which American universities are doing admirable pioneer work. Within a generation dramatic literature has come to have its rights in the curriculum. Men have arisen competent to teach it, and also to establish practical relations with the contemporary stage at its best. Academic honors are bestowed upon deserving persons prominent in the theatrical world. University libraries welcome with avidity great collections of literature and art pertaining to plays and players. Apropos of this it will be interesting to see whether goes the bequest of the unsurpassed American collection of Shakesperiana owned by Dr. Furness. Harvard, with its highly developed department of dramatic literature, would be the natural inference.

From Ranch to Farm

A CATTLE ranch in the Texas Panhandle district including an area four times as large as the state of Rhode Island is to be sold to settlers from the North and from Europe. Chicago capitalists who got it in pay for providing cash when the state built its capitol building are about to realize on their investment; the profit will be large, for the land is in a region of the country least pessimistic of any as to the future prosperity of the United States. However, it is not with the unique way in which Texas got a state capitol or with the profits of the conversion plan that economists are concerned. It is in the social results that will follow change from ranch to farm that they are interested. This is only one of countless happenings of the kind on a smaller scale that have been making over the plains of the West during the past generation. To resist the transformation was futile as well as undesirable. On the whole it has meant the greatest good to the greatest number of Americans. But it also has put an end to picturesque types of humanity, to conditions that furnished material for authors and subjects for artists, and to vast ranging herds on which America's meat-eaters, in days gone by, were wont to feed at comparatively moderate prices.

The cowboy goes, the sheep herder departs, and the dead-shot sheriff finds business dull. Cabins and, later, mansions arise where once were abodes of plains. The plow becomes the symbol where once was the branding iron. All the furnishings of civilization rush in; church, school, lodge, grange, trading post, railway and newspaper. Social conventions and statutory laws begin to have power where formerly the elementary rules of justice were summarily administered and where liberty often passed into license. The soil not only grows grass for cattle as before, but also wheat for the miller, corn for the distiller and cattle-fattener, potatoes for the matron and home-maker, and edible roots that feed man and beast the year round. Wealth drawn from the soil is immensely greater in amount than before, and more diversified in both form and recipient; but one form of food supply is diminished, namely, cattle. Wherefore the present prices of meat.

It is a decided relief to turn one's back upon the heated discussion growing out of the question, "Is the lobster an animal or a vegetable?" and to give one's undivided and tranquil attention to consideration of the American pie in its relation to patriotism. Many attempts have been made by deep and conscientious thinkers to discover wherein and wherefore the present generation fails to rise to the level of some that have preceded it, but they have mostly proved futile, because as it is now believed in some quarters, they have started out invariably on wrong premises. Quite recently, however, one has arisen who seems to have planted his feet on more solid ground. He says that this day and generation are deficient in many important respects because they are lacking in the pie of the fathers. The pie of other days, he would have us believe, was not merely the product of a back-grate oven or hay-cooker; it was at once a summer dream in crust-shortening, a sonnet in filling, a symphony in flavor, an inspiration to the attainment of noble ends. How true this is!

When the pie their great-great-grandmothers used to make was in its halcyon period, American men went into the world full of the fire of ambition for the accomplishment of things worthy of remembrance. They went out into the wilderness, hewed the tall pine and the massive oak, made clearings, subdued nature, extended the outposts of civilization—put up with all manner of hardship, endured all manner of exposure, and were supported through it all by the knowledge that upon their return to the old homestead they would find the cupboard shelves literally carpeted with mince, rhubarb, custard, huckleberry, gooseberry, squash, peach, blackberry, pumpkin or apple pies, each anywhere from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half thick, all combining to create an odor more entrancing than any ever carried on the zephyrs of Cashmere, and the entire display, from the scalloped paper borders in front, to the range of delft dishes in the background, constituting a liberal education in everything that makes for the higher accomplishment.

There seems to be something in the theory that the fathers, after spending a few days around the house and consuming all the pie, could not be content with anything less than great achievement. If accepted, and it ought to be, it will account for the marvelous strides made in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of

Scholar and Actor

the nineteenth centuries. It will explain deeds of heroism, acts of devotion to the commonweal, triumphs of the uplifting thought that are too infrequent in these days of evaporated filling and machine-made crust. The pie of the fathers, doubtless, was alluring; perhaps it sometimes was too much so; mayhap, it now and then tempted one from the thorny path of duty; but on the whole it must have been a spur to effort, to genius and to courage. How much it had to do with the creation of democratic thought, with the conception of the declaration of independence, with the framing of the constitution, with the laying of the corner-stones of the American republic, it is impossible to say with any degree of definiteness. All that is known positively is that the fathers were all pie eaters and that, for the most part, they loved their country and led exemplary lives.

THE story of David and Goliath, as told in Scripture, insures for all time popular interest in the Philistines. It need not go deeper than the obvious moral lesson of the gallant feat and the influence of the martial incident on a subsequent kingly career. But because of the classic tale of combat, devout people who read their Bibles and still tell its stories to their children will insist upon knowing about the semi-Semitic folk who bowed down to Dagon and who contested Canaan with Israel. Hence, when the cable tells of new discoveries by wielders of the spade that confirm the long-suspected fact that the ancestors of Goliath were Eteocretans and came from Crete, there is a larger public interested in the fact than awaits any discoveries bearing upon Homer's time or Aristotle's.

To discover traces of Philistines it is not necessary to explore the ruins of ancient cities of Palestine. The traces are found wherever there are parochially-minded, self-satisfied, well-to-do but semi-literate folk, who scorn the uses of scholarship and culture, and who live in affected superiority to spiritual standards. Matthew Arnold, when he lived, discovered more Philistines in Great Britain, Germany and the United States than elsewhere. They appear and flourish without much consideration for racial, climatic or political conditions. They have to be recurrently fought by Davids generation after generation, century after century, in order that spiritual standards may be upheld.

A FOREIGN-BORN resident of New York city, writing to one of the journals of that melting pot of the nations, asks that presidential candidates discuss with candor certain phases of the immigration problem in which, he claims, it is the duty of all citizens to be interested and upon which it is the duty of executives and legislators to act. Incidentally he ventures the assertion, which is important if true, that foreign nations are changing their attitude toward the emigrant to this country. Now he is encouraged to be loyal to the land of his birth while a money-maker in America. Everything is being done to make his journey to America and his return home easy, in order that Europe may have poured into it each year the enormous sums that aliens earn in the United States. In short, America is being deliberately exploited.

But the main point of the letter has to do with the contrast between American and Canadian methods of dealing with emigrants who arrive with the intention of remaining on this side the water. Canada permits no such congestion on her Atlantic front. She has an active, aggressive policy of distribution, for lack of which the United States suffers in more ways than one. Asks this correspondent, What do the statesmen who wish the people's votes intend to do about the matter? Of course it is understood that with the opening of the Panama canal there will be a diversion of some of the emigrants to Pacific ports. But are they to accumulate in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma as they have in the cities of the north Atlantic states? Senators and congressmen from the Pacific coast and mountain states will do well to give unusual attention to any schemes that would prevent such urban conditions as the national immigration policy up to date has aided in creating in the East.

IN THE fanatical temper of iconoclasts men often attack and destroy structures that subsequent sobriety and reflection make them profoundly regret they ever touched. To discover any personal, partizan, sectional or class motives for the evident determination of the House of Representatives to do away with the trade bureau which the state department has built up during the past few years, is difficult. Why there should be persistent desire to undo what has been done at great expense and to weaken an arm of government when it has just begun to acquire strength, baffles explanation on any ordinary basis of conduct. For a time defenders of these bureaus seemed to have checked the effort to abolish them; but in the shuffle of legislation arising from present enforced conferences between the House and the Senate, the objectionable attack has been renewed.

One may not agree with all the results of the latter-day alliance of the state department and large financial interests seeking privileges in Latin America and Asia, and yet see the utility of having connected with the department of state officials whose business it will be to combine acquisition of information with the giving of expert advice to the diplomatic corps on all issues arising from contemporary industry, commerce, and foreign trade. A department of state not thus equipped enters the task of competition with powers like Germany and Japan handicapped from the start.

KANSAS CITY is very well satisfied, apparently, with the progress that is being made upon its great new union station, and now Chicago is to have another one to cost \$35,000,000. The railroads seem to be getting on, somehow, even with the present freight rates.

THE new Northwest, with becoming modesty, is neither affirming nor denying the story that high water in the Columbia and Willamette is due to the great schools of fish entering those streams this season.

THE old alternative, business or politics, has been changed in this country to business and politics. This year, at least, business is not allowing politics to interfere with it.

On Finding Philistines

Distributed Immigration

An Iconoclastic Measure

The Pie of the Fathers